

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4410.

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PRICE
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BROWNING CENTENARY MATINEE.

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His Excellency the ITALIAN AMBASSADOR, &c.
COURT THEATRE, MAY 10, 3 P.M.—A notable programme devoted to Browning's Works will be presented by the Poetry Society. Lady St. David, Mrs. Kendal, Lady Tree, Mme. Ada Crossley, Mr. Alfred Noyes, Mr. Forbes-Robertson will contribute. In "IN A BALCONY."
Mr. Ion Swinley, Miss E. Rindon, Miss L. Bagley.
Usual prices at theatre, usual agents, or The Poetry Society, Clun House, Surrey Street, W.C.

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For the relief of distressed Artists, their Widows, and Orphans.
President—Sir EDWARD J. POYNTER, Bart., P.R.A.
The ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the WHITE HALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLITAN, on THURSDAY, MAY 9th, at 7.15 o'clock.
Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD H. SEYMOUR, P.C., O.M., G.C.B., G.U.V.O., in the Chair.
Dinner Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea.
Donations will be received and thankfully acknowledged by
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Candidates must send their applications, together with testimonials of good character and record of previous training, on or before JUNE 1 to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

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Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The Trustees of the MARY ANNE EWART TRUST FUND invite applications from past or present Members of Newnham College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 100. for purposes of study, to be awarded in JUNE, 1912.—Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to Miss CLOUGH, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 10 on August 1, will be held on JULY 16 and following days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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Situations Vacant.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

The Governors of the NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL invite applications for the office of Head Master, which will be vacant at the end of the current Summer Term. The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. He will be required to reside within the neighbourhood of the School. The salary will be £1,000. per annum.

No personal canvassing will be allowed.
Applications, accompanied by 25 copies of not more than five testimonials, should be forwarded on or before the 4th day of JUNE, 1912, to the Clerk to the Governors (Mr. HORACE J. CRIDDLE, Solicitor, 2, Colingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from whom further particulars can be obtained).

KENDAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The office of HEAD MISTRESS of this School having become VACANT by the death of Miss Warren, B.A., the Governors invite applications for the post.
Candidates must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom, and not over 45 years of age.

Salary about £600. with residence, providing accommodation for about 20 Boarders. A rental of 500. is charged for boarding accommodation (including use of furniture, lighting, heating, and rates), and an allowance of 200. per annum is made by the Governors towards the cost of servants for cleaning the School premises.
The number of Scholars in the School is 100.
The new Head Mistress will be required to enter on her duties after the summer holidays.
No personal canvassing allowed by the candidates.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, marked "High School," must be sent before MAY 31, 1912.

JNO. H. COOKSON, Clerk to Governors.
Exchange Chambers, Kendal, April 30, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Committee are prepared to receive applications for the following appointments, to be made in SEPTEMBER next:—

- (1) SECOND MISTRESS, qualified to teach Mathematics and Latin. Good experience essential. Initial salary £200. to £250. per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising by 75. 10s. for the first two years and subsequently by 50. to a maximum of £500.
- (2) ASSISTANT MISTRESS, qualified to teach Games and Drill, and willing to assist with the Secretarial Work of the School. Initial salary £100. to £110. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Forms of application, and scale of salary in respect of the Second Mistress-ship, may be obtained from THE ACTING SECRETARY, Technical Institute, Tunbridge Wells.—Applications must be forwarded to the Head Mistress, Miss E. M. HUGHES, County School for Girls, Tunbridge Wells, as soon as possible.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 22, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BRITH HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL, BRITH.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS.
(1) A Graduate with Honours in Mathematics, and if possible qualified in Machine Drawing and Design. Good experience in the teaching of Mathematics essential. Initial salary, £250. to £300. according to qualifications and experience, rising by 100. per annum to 2000.

(2) A Graduate as Junior Master qualified in English, Elementary Mathematics, and French. Initial salary £150. rising by 100. per annum to 2000.

Candidates for both positions must be ready to assist in the Games and social life of the School. The teachers appointed may be required as part of their work to teach for a limited number of hours in Evening Classes. Forms of application and scales of salaries may be obtained from Mr. A. T. FAUX, Education Officer, Maidstone, Kent. Applications must be returned on or before MAY 15, to the Head Master, Mr. A. BELL, County School, Brith. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 24, 1912.

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THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

STROUD EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION.

The Governors require the services of a DIRECTOR for their TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, to commence his duties on AUGUST 1, 1912.

He will be responsible for the organization and management of the classes at the Technical School, and in the surrounding district, and will be required to take part in the teaching of some subjects—preferably Commercial. He will be expected to devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Candidates must be graduates of some University of the United Kingdom, and have had experience in teaching and in organizing Evening Classes.

Salary £150. per annum, rising by annual increments of 100. if approved by the Governors to 2500.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, &c., accompanied by three recent testimonials, must be made on a form supplied by us, and must be sent in on or before MAY 18, 1912.

F. WINTERBOTHAM, Clerk to the Governors.
5, Rowcroft, Stroud.

DERBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL OF ART.

WANTED, ASSISTANT ART MASTER in DERBY SCHOOL OF ART.

Must be a competent Figure Draughtsman. One with a knowledge of the Principles of Design preferred.

Previous experience in teaching in a School of Art is necessary.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, together with specimens of work, should be sent in to the undersigned, School of Art, Derby, by MAY 18, 1912.

Salary £100. per annum. WILLIAM COOPER, Secretary.
Education Offices, Becket Street, Derby.

HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

The above Committee invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER of the HULL MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

The salary offered is £600. per annum. The Gentleman appointed must have had a good artistic training, and be experienced in the work of a school of Art. A candidate with experience of artistic crafts will be preferred.—Forms of application, containing particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned not later than MAY 10. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

J. T. HILEY, Secretary of Education.
Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull, April 16, 1912.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-

COMING EXAMINATION.—JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in certain Departments (15-19). MAY 20.—The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, LONDON, W.

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Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials (which will not be returned), must reach me not later than FRIDAY, May 10.

Personal canvassing will disqualify candidates.

BY G. STRAVERSON, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Darlington, April 20, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of ASSISTANT MASTER specially qualified in Mathematics at the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, HOLLOWAY.

Salary £100. rising to £200. by yearly increments of 100.

Qualifications of an athletic character and readiness to participate in the social life of the School will be additional recommendations.

Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University.

Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointments, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 a.m. on MONDAY, May 20, 1912. Every communication must be marked "H.A." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOWNE, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
May 2, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications from persons desirous of having their names added to the list of approved INSTRUCTORS in ENGLISH for engagement in EVENING COMMERCIAL CENTRES as occasion requires.

The persons appointed will be required to give instruction in English Composition and Grammar, Letter-Writing, and Freewriting.

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Every communication must be marked "T.7" on the envelope. LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., May 1, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CHAIR OF BUTANY.

Applications are invited from candidates qualified for the above position. Salary 800l. per annum, with 100l. allowed for travelling expenses to Sydney.

Particulars from the undersigned, to whom applications, stating age, and accompanied by three copies of recent testimonials, should be sent not later than JUNE 1, 1912.

AGENT GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES. 122, Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 2, 1912.

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GEO. FLETCHER, Librarian. Public Free Library, Ashton-under-Lyne. May 1, 1912.

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912.

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LITERATURE

ROBERT BROWNING.

THE century which has elapsed since Robert Browning's birth probably owes as much to his influence as to that of any other modern poet. This is not because admiration for his work can, as yet, be called general; but the intensity of the appreciation, in his case, may be said to make up for its lack of extent. In his character, triple and indivisible, of prophet, philosopher, and singer, he has laid such hold upon those who love him, that their devotion amounts to something like a religion.

The oft-quoted sentence of Hegel that "A great man condemns the world to the task of explaining him," has been repeated once again with regard to Browning. And when was "task" more conscientiously undertaken? Critical, metaphysical, biographical volumes of "Browning apologetics" constitute a literature in themselves. A society, regarded with half-humorous recognition by the poet, was founded in his lifetime to elucidate his works. The very phrase "Browning student," is significant. Who talks about a "Tennyson student," a "Matthew Arnold student"? Accordingly his genealogy and youthful environment have been scrutinised with the view of explaining his individuality.

Camberwell — Dissent — Middle Class! This "study of origins" sounds more unpromising than it is. In 1812 Camberwell was virtually in the country, and from Southampton Street, where Browning lived as a child, he could hear the nightingales call one to another.

The religious influences of his home made for earnestness and independence of thought. As to his parentage, his father was a clerk in the Bank of England; his mother, "a divine woman" to her son, was of German extraction, though

born in Scotland. Doubtless it was from her that he derived his love of music. He was, we are told, when an infant, hushed to sleep by his father to the words of an ode by Anacreon; as a child of five, he was interested in the tale of Troy. His schooldays were unsatisfactory, and were soon over. It is significant, just at this period in the history of the University of London, to note that the elder Browning was one of the early shareholders who subscribed 100*l.* towards the foundation of University College. Robert's name was among the first entered on the register of students, but he left with what must have been disconcerting abruptness. It was in the home, in his father's library, that he received his true education; and he speaks of

My first dawn of life,
Which passed alone with wisest ancient books,
All halo-girt with fancies of my own.

In the spring of 1829, when he left college, Robert Browning definitely chose poetry as his vocation. In 1833 'Pauline' was published, of which *The Athenæum* remarked that "fine things abound; there is no difficulty in finding passages to vindicate our praise.... To one who sings so naturally, poetry must be as easy as music is to a bird." 'Paracelsus,' which followed, caused the judgment of the latter sentence to be somewhat revised, and we can hardly wonder at this; but there was much that was splendid in the poem. Next came 'Strafford,' 'Sordello,' due to the study of Dante, and series after series of 'Bells and Pomegranates.'

Meanwhile a Miss Barrett had been writing in *The Athenæum* a series of articles on the early Greek Christian poets, and it is interesting to note that it was through these that she was first brought into touch with Browning, who was, she writes to Mr. Boyd, "not behind in approbation." Moreover, "Mr. Browning is said to be learned in Greek, especially in the dramatists." Every one knows the wonderful details of the romance that followed. Life in Italy after the marriage in 1846 had a deep influence on the poet's genius. 'Christmas-Eve and Easter-Day' appeared in 1850. In the same year *The Athenæum* urged Mrs. Browning's appointment to the Laureateship, then vacant through the death of Wordsworth. It was suggested that the choice of a woman would be a graceful compliment to Queen Victoria.

The two volumes of 'Men and Women' were Browning's next achievement, and the last poem here is 'One Word More' to E. B. B. In 1861 Mrs. Browning died. *The Athenæum*, with which she had long been intimately connected, and which was the indirect means of introducing her and her husband to one another, happened to be almost the last printed page she looked upon.

It was characteristic of Browning that in his deep anguish he resolved still "to live and work and write." After the publication of 'Dramatis Personæ' came

'The Ring and the Book,' with its exquisite invocation to his wife:—

O lyric Love, half angel and half bird,
And all a wonder and a wild desire.

Just before its publication Messrs. Smith & Elder issued a uniform edition of the poems to that date. This may be said, with the appearance of his masterpiece, to mark Browning's full public recognition as a poet. *The Athenæum*, which had not hesitated to criticise some of his work severely, rendered unstinted praise to 'The Ring and the Book.' In a sense, Browning's genius had sprung early to maturity. Some passages in 'Paracelsus' are as fine as anything he ever wrote, but the dramatic treatment of the story of Pompilia marks it out as supreme.

In attempting to estimate the genius of Browning, it is useless to ignore the much-vexed question about which a great deal of nonsense has been talked and written. It is altogether a false view of poetry that would separate the substance and the form. A philosopher may be hailed as great because of his ideas, although the mode in which they are placed before the student be crabbed and halting. But in true poetry thought and its expression cannot be thus severed. The content moulds for itself the inevitable form, and neither can be considered separately. The "heresy of the separable substance," to quote Dr. A. C. Bradley's Oxford Lectures on Poetry, is untenable. It is therefore beside the mark to plead, in defence of the art of Browning, that although the expression may be clumsy and repellent, the ideas are admirable. He satirized this criticism himself in 'The Inn Album':—

That bard 's a Browning; he neglects the form:
But ah, the sense, ye gods, the weighty sense!

The Saturday Review of November 24th, 1855, accused him of "a set purpose to be obscure, and an idiot captivity to the jingle of Hudibrastic rhyme." If this sort of thing be true of anything that he has written, it is out of accord with the root conception of poetry. In all his work, but especially in later years, the love of dialectic, intellectual analysis, and brutal frankness sometimes got the better of him.

No author who put forth such a vast quantity of work as Browning did, writing for upwards of fifty years on all manner of subjects, can invariably be at his best. But one feels occasionally that he did not want to be at his best; that he was disdainful of the beauty which is part of the ultimate secret of all true poetry; that he gloried in the harshness and obscurity which tend to destroy it.

The Athenæum spoke of the "music" of 'Pauline,' and it seems extraordinary that the poem should long have been excluded by its author from the collection of his works. Crude, boyish, unequal, it may be; but the mystical description of music itself, for example, is beautiful.

We deal elsewhere to-day with that special feeling for music which is so strong in Browning's work.

Wherein lies the compelling splendour of Browning's art? First, in his dramatic power, and secondly in his idealism. "My stress lay on the incidents in the development of a soul; little else is worth study," he says in the introduction to 'Sordello.'

Since Shakespeare, there has been no such dramatic poet; no one, that is, with so much of the stuff of drama in his work. Shakespeare revealed his characters by action; Browning reveals them chiefly by the study of motive. The greater part of what he discerned in man was not adapted for action behind the footlights. In his Dramatic Lyrics and in 'The Ring and the Book,' he places himself at the heart of his characters, and endeavours to think their thoughts, to look through their eyes. This it is which makes him, not only a religious poet, but also the greatest poetic apologist for Christianity that the age has known.

To turn from this aspect of Browning's art, the learning shown in the selection of recondite corners of history, and out-of-the-way personages for dramatic treatment, is simply bewildering, while technical knowledge of one subject after another constantly appears in their delineation. Browning himself was anything but unconventional in his appearance and habits. He was sturdy and outspoken, it is true. "I was ever a fighter," he says truthfully, and there is significance in the furious lines he fired off to *The Athenæum* on reading a thoughtless expression published in Edward Fitzgerald's 'Letters' regarding his wife's work.

But the greatest hold that Browning has upon the present age undoubtedly comes from his idealism. His view of the universal scheme of things, illustrated from human life rather than from nature, is optimistic. Man's sense of the incompleteness of the present is taken as a foreshadowing of the future. The note is sounded in 'Pauline' that vibrates with solemn triumph in the epilogue to 'Asolando,' and

The heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world

is lightened to those who follow him as their master. It is too often taken for granted that the girl's song in 'Pippa Passes' sums up an easy acquiescence in the pain of life:—

God 's in his heaven,
All 's right with the world.

This was the glad overflowing of a child's heart on her one holiday. The poet himself knew that there was very much wrong with the world; witness the terrible tragedies he depicts. But through all pain and stress, even in the soul of the worst of criminals, there is a foreshadowing of ultimate redemption. As a philosopher, Browning is in accord with Hegel, that good is positive, and must conquer in the end. His supreme idea of good is love. The world is tending slowly, through conflict, towards perfection, and man upon his way is guided by

August anticipations, symbols, types
Of a dim splendour ever on before.

Paracelsus, the model of intellectual egotism, is misled by vain confidence, but in the end he discerns the truth. Bishop Blougram, worldly and selfish materialist, says:—

Just when we are safest, there 's a sunset-touch,
A fancy from a flower-bell, some one's death,
A chorus-ending from Euripides,—
And that 's enough for fifty hopes and fears
As old and new at once as nature's self,
To rap and knock and enter in our soul.

Browning's steadily optimistic conception of the world, as Sir Henry Jones says, infused new vigour into English ethical thought. Men felt they could reasonably trust him. It is the poet who must take the leap forward; the philosopher must follow. Intuition and perception must come first; but Browning loved to argue, to justify his own conclusions, as in 'Rabbi Ben Ezra' and 'A Grammarian's Funeral.'

In 'Pauline' he avows himself a disciple of Plato. In his noblest work the conviction appears that there exists a world of invisible realities, of which the consummate expression on earth must be inadequate.

He has made a firm faith in the ultimate spiritual destiny of mankind seem reasonable, enabling his disciples to do more than "trust"

....that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.

This is no light thing for any writer to accomplish. His method of achieving his aim may, to many, appear open to criticism. But it has strengthened men for the battle of life, and encouraged all brave and noble virtues.

Next Tuesday the centenary of the poet is to be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. Another tribute to the occasion is the handsome Centenary Edition of Browning's Works which has just been begun. The volume before us is well printed in a bold and pleasant type, and the text is the latest supervised by the poet. A few short poems which have not hitherto figured in the collected editions are to appear, but we are glad to learn that some extant verses are deliberately excluded which, it is thought, Browning would not have reprinted.

The Introductions by Dr. F. G. Kenyon do not include explanations of hard words or difficult references. They show the position of each poem in Browning's life, the circumstances of its composition, and any bibliographical details worth mentioning, such as the issue of a reprint of the original 'Pauline' by Mr. T. J. Wise in 1886.

Dr. Kenyon has done his work well in this volume, which has also an interesting portrait of Browning at 43 by D. G. Rossetti. A careful selection of such portraits is to be a feature of this edition, which is likely to be taken up rapidly. Indeed, we should have thought that a larger issue than 500 copies for sale in the British Isles would have been amply justified.

The Works of Robert Browning. Centenary Edition in 10 vols. With Introductions by F. G. Kenyon.—Vol. I. *Pauline, Paracelsus, Sordello.* (Smith & Elder.)

Pitt and Napoleon: Essays and Letters.
By J. Holland Rose. (Bell & Sons.)

THE title of this volume—'Pitt and Napoleon'—may mislead. It suggests an exposition of the policy of the British minister with regard to Bonaparte, but the book contains nothing of the sort. It is composed of nine essays and of several collections of correspondence and other documents of the period, regarding either Pitt or Napoleon; but very few pages in the volume touch upon Pitt's policy with respect to Napoleon, or juxtapose the two great names in any relation whatever. Indeed, most of those concerning Pitt belong to the time when Bonaparte was only a general of the Republic, whose military qualities alone interested European statesmen; while those in which Napoleon is the chief figure are of the period long after the death of Pitt. This will be seen from an analysis of the contents of the volume. Of its 340 pages the essays occupy 160. In the first, on 'The Oratory of Pitt,' there is only one reference to Napoleon. In the next two, on 'Pitt and Earl Fitzwilliam' and on 'The Quiberon Disaster,' Napoleon is not mentioned. In the fourth, entitled 'British Rule in Corsica,' an interesting essay of 19 pages, there are not 30 lines relating to the great Corsican. The fifth, on the 'Relief of the Poor,' treats of a domestic question. In the sixth, the longest in the book, entitled 'Did Napoleon intend to Invade England?' the name of Pitt appears on five only of its 33 pages. In the three other essays, on 'The True Significance of Trafalgar,' on 'Marbot's Memoirs,' and on 'Napoleon's Conception of the Battle of Waterloo,' Pitt is not mentioned.

There are two other papers printed among the essays. One is a reprint of an 'Interview with Napoleon in Elba,' published in 1839, in which naturally there is no reference to Pitt, and the other is a collection of 'Some New Letters of Pitt' with some notes. The latter ought to have been printed in Part II. of the volume, which is made up of a large number of letters, nearly all of which are to or from Pitt, some being of the highest interest. Altogether there are 265 letters in this volume entitled 'Pitt and Napoleon,' and it would have been difficult to select another equal quantity of Pitt's correspondence so destitute of references to Napoleon. For there are only 11 among the 265 in which the name of Bonaparte or Napoleon is mentioned. Of these one is from Grenville, one from George III., referring to "the French Usurper," five are from Canning, and four from Pitt himself.

The book may be described as a collection of interesting and sometimes very valuable matter, unsystematically arranged and inadequately annotated. It is therefore not so attractive as it might easily have been made for the general reader, and not very serviceable for the student. For the latter, greater care ought to have been taken in the notes, which are for the most part meagre, and not always accurate.

The following will indicate the character of some of the inaccuracies we have noted in this volume. On May 9th, 1804, Canning writes to Pitt: "I have mentioned what passed between us to three persons only, Leveson, Morpeth and Borington....not to Lord Stafford." Borington is an obvious misspelling which might have been corrected. Dr. Rose adds the explanatory note: "Leveson-Gower was third son of Lord Stafford." He was his stepbrother. Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, afterwards first Earl Granville, was the second—not the third—son of the previous Lord Stafford, who died in 1803. The Lord Stafford from whom the confidential news was to be withheld was his son, the future first Duke of Sutherland, who, as Lord Gower, had been British Ambassador under Pitt to Louis XVI. in the final days of the monarchy. It is the knowledge of the identity of the people mentioned in these old letters which makes the correspondence live again.

In the essay on Pitt and Fitzwilliam we are told that part of the "unique claim to supremacy in the Whig phalanx" possessed by Fitzwilliam was that he was "the husband of Lady Dorothy Cavendish." Without accepting the suggestion of the "supremacy" of Fitzwilliam either within or without the "phalanx," we may point out that his lady's name was neither Dorothy nor Cavendish. She was Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, daughter of Lord Bessborough, and, though her mother was a Cavendish, she was not called Dorothy either. An essential quality for an expert in the political history of the reign of George III. is familiarity with Whig pedigrees, worthless though similar knowledge is in the history of politics in our own time.

The memoirs of Marbot supply a facile opportunity for criticism to a writer who knows his First Empire. One of the periods of Napoleon's life in which we can follow his occupations day by day is that of the "Séjour à Bayonne" in 1808. If our author had minutely studied it, he would not have accepted one of Marbot's most glaring inventions. Dr. Rose says:—

"At the end of his [Marbot's] ride from Madrid to Bayonne, when he bore the news of the suppression of the heroic rising of the men of Madrid on 2nd May, 1808, he was privileged to hear"—

and then he goes on to satirize Marbot's narrative of the private conversations he professed to have overheard. But Dr. Rose misses the chief point of Marbot's gasconading. He accepts his most audacious fabrication, namely, that it was he (Marbot) who "bore the news of the suppression" of the insurrection at Madrid. The officer who carried the dispatch which decided the destiny of the Spanish royal family was Capt. Danencourt, and any other fictions with which Marbot embroidered this story are of relatively small importance.

Certain passages or incidental allusions in the book suggest that the author

has not that intimate acquaintance with the persons referred to, which one has the right to expect in a specialist. For instance, in the monograph on 'The Quiberon Disaster' the sentence "In Brittany a royalist leader, Cormatin, reluctantly observed the peace," does not inform the student as to the identity of this person, in spite of a foot-note referring to a MS. in the British Museum, which perhaps misled the author. Cormatin could hardly be described as "a royalist leader." He was a soldier of fortune whose opinions frequently changed during the Revolution. His real name was Désotieux, and he was not a royalist leader in the sense that others mentioned on the same page with him were—Charette, Stofflet, or even Puisaye, he being a staff officer of the last named. "Artois" is an unusual designation of the future Charles X. It is as though one called, at this period, the future George IV. "Wales." The correct style is given in some of the letters of the period—"Comte d'Artois" or "Monsieur." There is a perplexing note, repeated several times, "See *The Quarterly Review* for 1912." When the book was published only one number of *The Quarterly* for 1912 had appeared, and it contained nothing to which the note seemed to refer.

The correspondence printed in the volume is all worth reading, and though little of it relates to Napoleon, some of the letters, on a large variety of other subjects, are of great interest as throwing a light on the atmosphere of the Court and of the political world in Pitt's time. Such is a letter of 1791 from Pitt to the owner of a pocket borough in Cornwall, recommending "an East Indian of good fortune and character" who was willing to pay 3,000*l.* for the seat. Such are letters from George III. to Pitt, complaining in 1786 that his six daughters have not enough money to dress upon—not so much as George II.'s "princesses" in 1737, "when every article of life was cheaper than now"; or, in 1787, about the debts of the Prince of Wales, deploring his association with such "a fellow as Mr. Sheridan." Pitt's controversy with the King, in 1794, about relieving the Duke of York from his command of the forces, displays some of the difficulties the minister had to contend with in the early period of the war. Another interesting letter is from Windham to Pitt, showing the pressure put upon the latter to help the French Royalists, in 1799, just before the *coup d'état* of Brumaire, which changed the whole situation in France and in Europe.

Of the essays, the most valuable is, in our opinion, that on 'Pitt and the Relief of the Poor,' relating to distress prevalent in England at the close of the eighteenth century. In these days of State Socialism it is interesting to study the attempts made to remedy the Elizabethan system of poor relief and to see that in Pitt's time a contributory scheme of Old-Age Pensions was proposed. Of the other essays, the best are, we think, 'British Rule in Corsica' and 'Napoleon's Conception of the Battle of

Waterloo.' They are so full of facts that they would be much more useful for the student if they were each prefaced with a résumé of the contents, as was formerly customary in historical works. This remark also applies to the essay on Quiberon. In it the author uses language of needless violence in describing the criticisms of the disaster by Fox and Sheridan as a "disgraceful display of reckless ignorance" or as "slanders so diabolical." One has to take into consideration the general attitude of the Opposition at that period.

This volume, containing as it does much material of the highest value and interest, bears signs of having been thrown together without sufficient revision, although some of the matter was printed in magazines six or seven years ago. The author has passed on his book a criticism more severe than any of ours in publishing it without an index, which is indispensable to the utility of a work of this kind. He quotes the 'Dropmore Papers,' and we would commend to his example the excellent index to that collection compiled by Miss M. H. Roberts.

My Memoirs. By Marguerite Steinheil. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS unifying work has not all the political importance which some of our contemporaries have attributed to it. The first quarter of the book, which includes the chapters relating to the author's connexion with the President of the French Republic, Félix Faure, contains very little which is not familiar to those who were acquainted with the inner movement of political life in France at the close of the last century. Nevertheless, some of the pages in this part of the volume are of considerable interest to English readers. The rest of the book deals with the murder of her husband and her mother, for which the author was tried and acquitted.

There cannot be many readers who will have the patience or the curiosity to wade through the twenty-two later chapters for the sake of the unpleasant details of the crime. Yet they have a certain value for students of comparative procedure. They not only give a complete description of a French criminal trial in all its stages, but, what is almost unknown in an English book, they also furnish an official, verbatim report of parts of the long interrogatory undergone by a prisoner during the "instruction," or private examination, before committal to the assizes. Although the prisoner, before committal, has less fair-play than in England, it will be seen here that, under our new rule admitting the evidence of an accused person, he or she has a better chance before a French than before an English jury, the interrogatory by the French presiding judge being usually less severe than the cross-examination by an English counsel for the prosecution. Other advantages enjoyed by the French prisoner, as shown

here, are that there is no judge's summing-up, and that the jury retire with the eloquent pleading of the counsel for the defence ringing in their ears. These pages also show how personal are the relations between an advocate and his client in France. On the other hand, the treatment of an untried prisoner is much harsher in France than in England. Madame Steinheil was kept for a year in prison before her trial, and her unexaggerated description of the horrors of St. Lazare may be compared with the complaints of discomforts suffered by women prisoners in England. The outrages inflicted on the author before her arrest by representatives of the new journalism in search of "sensational copy" show that the Parisian press, notwithstanding its great literary tradition, or at all events a section of it, has nothing to learn from the worst American models.

The earlier chapters, concerning the author's relations with Félix Faure, describe a curious phase of the politics of the Third Republic, when France was divided by the Dreyfus affair and united only in its enthusiasm for the Russian alliance. Félix Faure was of a type not uncommon in democratic governments—the parvenu whose head is turned by political elevation, and who assumes aristocratic or even royal pretensions in his prerogatives, both of power and of pleasure. The President of the Republic, though Madame Steinheil does not tell the story, once, when entertaining a grand-duchess at the Élysée, had himself served before the princess, on the ground that Louis XIV. was always served before all his guests. If he had confined his mimicry of kings to such-like follies, he might have been alive now, and Madame Steinheil's 'Memoirs' would not have been written. But he killed himself by taking to irregular courses late in life, after bringing France to the brink of a revolution. Madame Steinheil confirms what we already knew—that he contemplated making himself military dictator by a *coup d'état*. "Félix Faure has not the necessary qualities" is her comment in a passage supposed to be taken from her diary of October, 1898.

This was on the eve of the Fashoda incident. It was a moment when French "patriots," of whom the President was the chief, were all Anglophobes, partly from their love of Russia, partly because the English press was aggressively Dreyfusard. The French world of fashion was unanimously hostile to Dreyfus, including even certain Jews. As Madame Steinheil says: "The strangest phenomenon in that strange time was the anti-Dreyfusard attitude of the Jewish *élite*." So Félix Faure, as became a man of fashion, "was absolutely sincere in his conviction of Dreyfus's guilt"—and also in his Anglophobia, which was not a creed confined to anti-Dreyfusards. Nevertheless, the two countries were not so nearly at war as Madame Steinheil suggests. But feeling was very bitter, and Félix Faure denounced to his friend a speech by our ambassador, Sir E. Monson,

as "impudent." She replied, "The Marquess of Dufferin was a different man"—though that quality had not spared him a maladroit affront from the President in 1896. After Lord Dufferin had resigned the Embassy, and before the arrival of his successor, Queen Victoria asked him to be in Paris during the visit of the Tsar. The President refrained from recognizing his presence, and the Tsar showed his sense of the proceeding by administering a tactful and humorous rebuke to the Chief of the State. The incident is too long to relate, and it is not referred to in the book, though the author says: "The Tsar struck me as more unassuming than the President."

In her account of the end of Félix Faure, she says that she left him before he died, and that, after he had seen a priest, he handed a locket to his secretary to be given to her. This does not agree with the report current in Paris that the priest, casually passing along the Faubourg St. Honoré, was hurried into the Élysée by an affrighted servant and found the President dead. Whoever was with him at the last moment, it is certain that the Parisian press treated the tragedy with remarkable restraint. Political feeling was very bitter, political controversy was violent and scurrilous, yet the President's opponents, with few exceptions, respected his death-chamber at a time when nothing was sacred to polemical writers.

The book is written and compiled with ability worthy of a better theme. The parts which are obviously taken from the French are not badly translated, though attorney-general is not the equivalent of "avocat-général," and "hall of the lost steps" for *salle des pas perdus* suggests Thackeray's "new street of the little fields." Whether the narrative portion was originally written in English or French we cannot tell. It contains few Gallicisms, but many un-English expressions, such as "to sculpture," "noblewoman," "entrained" (of a person getting into a train); "my valet," meaning footman. Good taste is not to be looked for in a work of this kind, and it is useless to inquire if, in publishing a signed photograph of M. Bonnat, the portrait-painter, on a larger scale even than that of President Faure, the author obtained the permission of the artist. The historical mistakes are fewer than might be anticipated. Thiers was not Prime Minister when the second funeral of Napoleon took place. The palace where Queen Victoria stayed in 1855 was that of St. Cloud. "An eminent English personage.... who told lively anecdotes about the ravishing sister of Napoleon" would surely have ascertained that Pauline Borghese never wore a crown even as a "courtisan." In the list of ministerial offices held by Félix Faure some of the dates are wrong, and the author omits to mention that his first post was a minor office in Gambetta's "Grand Ministère," of which he was very proud.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.

THE art of popularization and condensing is one extensively practised to-day, but not achieved, as a rule, with any particular skill. The ready writer is turned on to the popular summary, and when, as often, he has no claims to be expert in the subject chosen, produces a work satisfactory at first sight, yet all but useless to the real student, because it does not give him what he wants, or even afford a clear conception of what he may expect to find.

In several cases the "Home University Library" has achieved unusual success, because the work has been allotted to an expert who can write, and retains enough sense of what others do not know to emphasize the right points. This is, in itself, a feat more difficult than might be supposed. No average sailor, for instance, speaks of the things that a landsman wants to know; he cannot conceive of a world ignorant of the A B C of his craft.

Prof. Ker has long proved his worth as one of the soundest scholars in English we have, and he is the very man to put an outline of English Mediæval Literature before the uninstructed public. His knowledge and taste are unimpeachable, and his style is effective, simple, yet never dry. He has a sly humour which breaks out ever and anon; unlike some of the learned, he can hear the "singing voice" in a ballad; and he goes behind details of word and rhythm to the mind and temper of the people which produced them. Thus he tells us that the story of Orpheus as distilled by popular tradition into 'Sir Orfeo' has a happy ending, nothing having been said of the injunction not to look back:—

"It was probably left out when Orpheus was turned into a fairy-tale, on account of the power of music; the heart of the people felt that Orpheus the good harper ought not to be subjected to the common plot [i.e., the story founded on some act of forgetfulness].

So now the heart of the people insists on a happy ending, and the purveyors of popular fiction would never venture to indulge in tragedy and ruin their sales.

The Introduction examines the various motives which draw people to study mediæval literature. Among these perhaps the most frequent is the study of some particular author, who, taken up at first casually, captures attention by his "revelation of a new world." To master thoroughly one great romance or poem is the best way of approach to a period, and we hope that no one who has read this little book will feel that he knows enough about the subject. Properly used, it will be an excellent foundation for study, but there are no short cuts to learning, and summaries are apt to produce pretentious sciolists. In so difficult a subject

Home University Library.—English Literature: Mediæval. By W. P. Ker.—*The English Language.* By Logan Pearsall Smith. (Williams & Norgate.)

as mediæval lore the positive results, which naturally figure chiefly in handbooks, are as nothing compared with the things that we do not know for certain, the gaps which must be filled in by guesswork. The reader, for instance, who goes from Tennyson back to Malory and the origins of the Arthurian stories may well get lost in a Serbonian bog of conjecture which he did not expect.

There is, naturally, in volumes of the scope of the "Home University Library" no room to deal with any poem or romance in full detail; but Prof. Ker has extracted the essence of all the important things—apart from drama, which is deliberately left untouched—and the trend of the time is neatly hit off in discussing romances, ballads, comic poetry and allegory, sermons and histories. The writer knows that opinions expressed or implied on human conduct are of deeper import than difficulties of grammar or disputes about origins. He brings before us here and there quotations to illustrate the actual language, and due warnings as to rash judgments. Thus we learn that Danish pirates were not restricted to the profession of harrying, but were respectable and beneficent gentlemen at home; and that "Sumer is icumen in," the song that figures at the beginning of English anthologies, is not a free outburst of melody, but governed alike by music and a Latin original. The English of these earlier days seem to have been keener linguists and musicians than their descendants.

The scholar, immersed in his special authors, is apt to find no faults in them, and is a source of irritation to the less instructed, whose standards are nearer to human pleasure. We are glad then to find that the Professor's abundant learning does not lead him to overrate authors inaccessible to the ordinary reader. 'Beowulf,' we learn, is commonplace in story and feeble in plan; Anglo-Saxon poetry is often very tiresome, and merit is sometimes of a negative character, as in Lawrence Minot, who "can put contempt into his voice with no recourse to bad language."

Reading such judgments, we are prepared to enjoy all the Professor's *obiter dicta*, and the literary taste often wanting in the specialist. He shows clearly the survival of artistic methods throughout the centuries, tracing the origin of all modern poetry and novels to the society of the twelfth century, and discovers the "rime couée," or "tail-rhyme," in the parody of Wordsworth among the 'Rejected Addresses,' and the usage of the illiterate of all ages in word-for-word translation.

The influence of foreign elements on English romance and story is one of the most difficult things to estimate, much of the matter used being common to various parts of Europe, and romantic heroes having at all times a tendency to flourish outside the limits of their inventors' experience. On such points this little book is always illuminating. Humour and discernment (which ought

always to go together) are aptly mingled in this summary of the Middle English attitude towards French models in romance:—

"The English in the reign of Edward I. or Edward III. had often much difficulty in understanding what the French romantic school was driving at—particularly when it seemed to be driving round and round, spinning long monologues of afflicted damsels, or elegant conversations full of phrases between the knight and his lady. The difficulty was not unreasonable. If the French authors had been content to write about nothing but sentimental conversations and languishing lovers, then one would have known what to do. The man who is looking at the railway bookstall for a good detective story knows at once what to say when he is offered the *Diary of a Soul*. But the successful French novelists of the twelfth century appealed to both tastes, and dealt equally in sensation and sentiment; they did not often limit themselves to what was always their chief interest, the moods of lovers. They worked these into plots of adventure, mystery, fairy magic; the adventures were too good to be lost; so the less refined English readers, who were puzzled or wearied by sentimental conversations, were not able to do without the elegant romances. They read them; and they skipped. The skipping was done for them, generally, when the romances were translated into English; the English versions are shorter than the French in most cases where comparison is possible. As a general rule, the English took the adventurous sensational part of the French romances, and let the language of the heart alone."

What a contrast is such writing to the aridity of earlier instructors in literature!

Prof. Ker ends with Chaucer, whose influence on the English of his day Mr. Pearsall Smith fully recognizes. The latter offers an excellent summary of the merits and defects of mediæval thought, and warnings as to the danger of deducing too much from the absence of particular words at any period:—

"If the Elizabethans had no word for *disappointment* or *home-sickness*, we cannot assume that they did not experience these feelings, but only that they were not interested in expressing them."

The author in less space than 250 pages has certainly managed to include a vast amount of information, and, while his writing is clear and lucid, he is always in touch with life, seeking for the fragments of belief and thought which have won the battle of linguistic competition and make us talk in terms of astrology, the Crusades, or other lost battles of religion and science without knowing it. "*Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit*" in Horace's neat phrase, but there was no such effective retaliation in this country. The various conquerors who brought new elements to the nation imposed themselves but slowly and partially on the language of the people, and we possess to-day many pairs of words with a similar meaning, but of different origin, which add infinitely to the richness of our tongue, and have in course of time been differentiated to express slight nuances of expression. Mr. Smith's three chapters

on 'Language and History,' and two on 'Language and Thought,' express admirably the vivid interest of the subject. Our only criticism is that he is too much given to making catalogues of words. A smaller selection with fuller explanation would have been much more effective, and all the words explained might then have been introduced into the Index, which now only gives a few.

We have frequently advocated the addition of derivations, as fixing words in the memory, and in the present age they may even serve the purpose of persuading people that the commonplaces of philology are not idle fictions. Amethyst, for instance, is simply *ἀμβροτος*, "not drunk," the stone being supposed to preserve its possessor from intoxication, but we could not persuade a seeker after truth of this philological fact until we produced a Greek lexicon. Mr. Smith gives the superstition on p. 171, and tells us ten pages later that the word is Greek. It is fair to say, however, that such separations of things which might be said completely once are rare. The reader cannot fail to be struck with the frequency of the prefix *al-* in Arabian words. Its simple meaning might have been added. "Enthusiasm" and "enthusiastic" are rightly described as becoming in the eighteenth century abusive terms for religious fanaticism and religious fanatics, but we should have gone further than this to explain that in that century the Established Church was notoriously torpid, if not a refrigerating machine. "Prosperity to the Established Church and no encouragement to Enthusiasm" is actually inscribed on a church bell of 1758 in a Cambridgeshire parish. It was the efforts of Wesley and Whitefield and the phenomena of revivalism that produced the bad sense of the terms. The novelty of "sentimental" might have been emphasized by Wesley's remark on reading Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey' that the adjective was not English, and might as well have been "Continental." The history of "sentimental," too, is one largely of religious reaction. Fashionable society, shocked by the denunciations of Nonconformists, selected the more tender and graceful parts of the Gospels. Hell was not, of course, for people of quality, and they enjoyed the luxuries of romantic grief and pathos, while retaining a comfortable indifference to the stern realities of life.

In tracing the various channels through which words came and the culture they imply the author is at his best. We think, however, he might have said something as to the Italian influence which was so strong in Shakespeare's day, and has naturalized some odd-looking words and forms. The ideas of evolution and progress which permeate thought to-day are comparatively modern, and due to men like Darwin and Herbert Spencer. The Middle Ages had no such terms, and the explanation of this deficiency will serve as a good specimen of the author's style:

"The idea of progress may have visited the thoughts of a few lonely philosophers

but it obtained no general acceptance, and found no expression in the language. The social consciousness was not favourable to it, being dominated as it was by the religious belief in the degeneracy of a world fallen from grace, and fated to worse deterioration before its sudden end, which might come at any time. Even at the Reformation the ideal, as the word *Reformation* shows, was that of a return to the purity of primitive and uncorrupted times; and the conception of continuous evolution, of an advance beyond the limits set by the past, is one which has appeared at a late period in the history of thought."

Of the world in which we live and its language not much is said, nor could much be expected within the limits of a small volume. Mr. Smith, however, notes the rage for introspection which has now almost become a disease. He leaves untouched that Americanization which has affected the whole of our life, especially in the press, and the increasing vocabulary of sport and pleasure, which erects the popular mime to the lordship over language deserved only by the poet. The pedantry of the learned, who frequently make mistakes when they pretend to be most accurate, is fully recognized in these pages. Freedom from any such influences is certainly a characteristic of the present age. Commerce and invention go their own wild way in language. The "hostile and often furious abuse and opposition" of which Mr. Smith speaks is not so much "hard to withstand" as futile and useless. We look to such books as this to improve the standard of English, and to suggest to a public which is somewhat dazed, perhaps, by the flattering recital of its new powers and opportunities, that it has a good deal to learn.

The Canon Law in Mediæval England. By Arthur Ogle. (John Murray.)

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that an historical problem should be raised in the discussion of Disestablishment in Wales which, it is patent, will be settled on quite different considerations; and the publication of such a clear and well-written contribution to the study of the problem as Mr. Ogle has given hardly consoles us for the spectacle of well-intentioned politicians and others quoting dicta of which they understand neither the force nor the relative authority. The problem is this: Stubbs made certain statements as to the authority of Canon Law in English pre-Reformation Church Courts; Maitland thought that these were over-statements of fact, and quoted Bishop Lyndwood, an English fifteenth-century canonist, to prove that these courts were absolutely bound by every part of Canon Law. He then went on to deduce—or his interpreters deduce for him—that, as English Church Courts after the Reformation are admittedly not absolutely bound by Canon Law, the post-Reformation Church of England is not the same body as the pre-Reformation *Ecclesia Anglicana*. Now no one will suspect us of disrespect to so famous a scholar as Maitland when we

say that, admitting for the moment the premises, this consequence does not follow. As a matter of fact, the whole question of national Churches in pre-Reformation times is one that requires careful handling. No one, least of all an archivist, can deny that there were Anglican, Gallican, Roman, &c., Churches, quite apart from the Catholic and Apostolic Church. John's concession of his kingdom and his oath of fealty (most certainly drawn by a canonist) were to the *Ecclesia Romana*, and obviously the Universal Church did not receive the head-rent that England had to pay; *Magna Charta* confirmed to the *Ecclesia Anglicana* all its rights and liberties; the *Dictum of Kenilworth* (1266) expressly differentiates the "*Sacrosancta Catholica atque Apostolica Romana Ecclesia*" and the "*Ecclesia Anglicana*"; and Archbishop Boniface summoned his clergy to discuss "*Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ eventus*." We have thus some guide as to what was the mediæval conception of the English Church. Of course, every member of the *Ecclesia Anglicana* was also a member of the Church Universal, but the separate existence of the former is bound up with that of rights and immunities, not of theological doctrines or ritual observances. No lawyer can deny that, whatever these rights and immunities were "on the day that Henry VII. was alive and dead," to fix a point when the English Church was by common consent Catholic, they were unaltered at the accession of James I.—that is, that the *Ecclesia Anglicana* in the only sense in which it ever had a legal existence has had a continuous one.

Maitland's arguments were directed not to this point, but to the denial that there was any considerable body of Canon Law peculiar to English Ecclesiastical Courts. He himself pointed out a number of divergences, of which he minimized the importance, while Mr. Ogle devotes much space to emphasizing them. In this we think he is right. Canon Law has its basis in Christian ethics and principles of Roman jurisprudence, and many of the decretals of the Roman Pontiffs are, on the face of them, mere statements of what these involve in the particular case submitted to them. When we put on one side questions of property in its public aspect, with which English law did not allow the Church to interfere, and matters of public policy, where writs of prohibition prevented the Ecclesiastical Courts from coming to any decision, we have very little left on which to found a separate code. Maitland complains, for example, that there was no English marriage law: naturally, one would think, since there was no English, but only Christian marriage. We have now an English marriage law, with the fantastic result that a man may be legally married to three women in as many different countries.

Mr. Ogle's treatment of Maitland's attack on the position of Stubbs as to the authority of Canon Law in English courts errs, if anything, on the side of understatement. The use of, and the unconscious connotations implied by, such terms as "absolutely binding statute law"

cannot be defended by any competent mediæval scholar. It is a great mistake to think that, because a law existed even on the English statute books, it was enforced on the people till long after the Middle Ages. Further, the decision in any case in a mediæval court usually depended, not on the law dealing with the point, but only on the law cited in the case and the power of the opposing advocate to produce contradictory law. Lastly, as Mr. Ogle points out, much of the Roman Canon Law is not "statute" at all, but merely declarations of custom, obviously a different thing.

If we pass over in silence the fact that the Canon Law made provision for disobedience to part of its code under the pretext of "*consuetudo*"; that subjects which are vital to its jurisdiction—e.g., patronage—were excluded from English Ecclesiastical Courts; that its rules as to ritual can be disobeyed; that its courts can take cognizance of things with which the Canon Law does not deal—if, in short, we avail ourselves of Friar Tuck's formula "*exceptis excipiendis*," we can agree with Maitland that the Canon Law had the force of "absolutely binding statute law"; but it is as well that we should be clear on the force of this agreement. The whole subject is difficult; early Ecclesiastical Courts were not courts of record—all we know of their procedure is derived from the documents drawn up by litigants in a few famous cases, and we are unlikely to learn much more of them than we know now—still, we are thankful to Mr. Ogle for a very clear and simple criticism of Maitland's brilliant and stimulating excursion into a part of our history which has remained for centuries almost a sealed book. Doubtless Mr. Ogle will be answered by some of Maitland's followers. In the meantime it may be hoped that the discussion of a purely historical question will not be complicated by modern political issues.

FLEET STREET AND THE STRAND.

MR. CHANCELLOR may consider himself fortunate in that he is the first in the field in the separate treatment of the history of two such important streets as Fleet Street and the Strand. Much, of course, has been written about the historical thoroughfare stretching from the City walls to Charing Cross, but no distinct volumes have previously been devoted to the registration of the varied occurrences and associations connected with it.

Boswell obtained Johnson's agreement to his assertion that Fleet Street was more delightful than Tempe, although the grounds of comparison between the two are not very evident; and Lord Beaconsfield declared that the Strand was the finest street in Europe. Charles Lamb's

The Annals of Fleet Street: its Traditions and Associations. By E. Beresford Chancellor. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Annals of the Strand, Topographical and Historical. (Same author and publishers.)

exclamation, "I often shed tears in the motley Strand for fullness of joy at so much life," however, enlists our sympathy more thoroughly, and makes us feel its true influence in spite of its narrowness and want of grandeur.

Both streets are ancient as roads, but Fleet Street takes priority from being the natural outgrowth of the City, as one of the suburbs that gradually grew up outside the walls, and extended from the various gates into the country beyond until they were included within the City jurisdiction as "the Liberties." The Strand was for some centuries merely a road for heavy traffic, lined on the south side with the offices and stables attached to the mansions built on the banks of the Thames. Its name is apparently much more ancient than that of Fleet Street, as it was obtained long before any houses were built there. Fleet Street takes its name from the time when the Fleet ditch (now a sewer) was really a navigable river.

Mr. Chancellor gives a good account of Fleet Street and its inhabitants, as well as the streets on the north and the south; but the varied interests of the locality are so considerable that he must have found it difficult to compress all he had to say into a single volume. It is pleasing to read of the changes in the character of its inhabitants at different periods of its existence. At one time it was the headquarters of printers and booksellers, such as Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, Berthelet, Robert and William Copland, and others. Before 1502, when Pynson removed to the George, next St. Dunstan's Church, he lived in St. Clement's parish without Temple Bar. In later times many famous booksellers had shops in Fleet Street. Now the leading newspapers have taken the place of the book-producers.

For many years Fleet Street exhibited in a special degree one of the chief features of a suburb—that of being one of the show-places of London for monsters, giants, dwarfs, posture-makers, and fire-eaters. Mrs. Salmon, the Madame Tussaud of her day, opened an exhibition of waxworks in the reign of Queen Anne at the Golden Salmon in St. Martin's near Aldersgate. The exhibition was removed later in the eighteenth century to the north side of Fleet Street, near Chancery Lane, to a house which stood on the site of Anderton's Hotel. Here Mrs. Salmon died in 1760, and the waxworks were continued under the old name by a surgeon of Chancery Lane named Clark, who purchased the collection. Another removal took place in 1788 to No. 189, a house which was pulled down in 1795, and rebuilt for Præd's Bank. The widow of the proprietor removed the exhibition to the south side of the street (No. 17, over Inner Temple Gate), and here the collection of waxworks continued to be exhibited by Mrs. Clark until 1816–17. Mrs. Salmon's name was omitted in these later years. The house was long occupied as "Carter's Hairdressing Saloons," with this remarkable statement inscribed on the front: "Formerly the Palace of King Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey."

It has now been restored by the London County Council as far as possible to its original state as the office of the Duchy of Cornwall under Henry, Prince of Wales.

The charming Temple, with its beautiful round church—one of London's greatest assets—would alone give distinction to Fleet Street, but there is much more of great historical interest. The two churches in Fleet Street, St. Dunstan's and St. Bride's, are described in a separate chapter.

The memory of the old Friary of the Carmelites, or White Friars, has been almost wiped out of existence, but the privilege of sanctuary which it possessed was continued to the inhabitants of the precinct after the Dissolution. In consequence the place was named Alsatia, as being one of the most dangerous places in London, where fraudulent debtors, gamblers, and the outcasts of society gathered as to a favoured retreat. Macaulay pictures it with vivid language in the third chapter of his 'History of England.' The baneful "privilege" was abolished in 1697, but it was many years before the neighbourhood returned to the ranks of respectability. Whitefriars has lately been largely rebuilt, by which means more room has been found for newspaper offices and warehouses more or less connected with literature. The old Whitefriars Theatre was built on the site of the hall of the Friary, to be succeeded, first by the Salisbury Court Theatre, and then by the Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens. The old Blackfriars Theatre was also not far from Fleet Street.

The chapter on the taverns and coffee-houses contains a full account of the various signs which were plentiful in this district, but we must protest against the misquotation in Herriek's apostrophe to Ben Jonson. The author has the grace to add, "The 'Dog' is sometimes printed instead of the 'Cheese'"; but it is hardly necessary to say that "Dog" is the only known reading, and that there is no evidence that Jonson knew of the existence of "The Cheshire Cheese."

Fleet Street seems to have grown simultaneously from both ends, Ludgate being the starting-place on the east, as Temple Bar was on the west. The latter formed a sort of special district round itself. A large number of houses grew up to the west of the Bar, which did not become a portion of the Strand until a comparatively recent period.

The frontispiece of 'Old Temple Bar' (destroyed in the Fire of London) is a satisfactory addition to the Fleet Street book, as its appearance is not generally known.

In spite of the great historical interest of Fleet Street, the Strand may be considered its equal in this respect. Its growth followed the same course as did that of the City street. The most fashionable portion during the seventeenth century was the district known as Temple Bar Without, and not then styled the Strand. Under the shadow of the Bar was a handsome building inhabited by Christopher Harley, Comte Beaumont (called by Mr.

Chancellor Earl of Beaumont), ambassador to this country from France. The famous Rosny, afterwards Duc de Sully, who came to England in 1603 as Ambassador Extraordinary to James I., resided in this house for a few days until Arundel House was ready for his reception.

Butcher Row and its neighbourhood came to be filled with disreputable inhabitants, and was cleared away in 1813, when the considerable improvements advocated by Alderman Pickett were carried out; but Pickett Street was itself destroyed when the fresh clearance of the site of the new Law Courts was undertaken.

Of the early history of this east end of the Strand there is still much to be learnt, and we may some day be able to explain the old tenure of the Forge of the farrier of the Strand, by the terms of which the Sheriffs of London still pay the yearly rent of six horseshoes and nails. The history of St. Clement's parish is illustrated by a passage in Strype's additions to Stow's 'Survey' (book iv. chap. vii.), quoted from information given by Recorder Fleetwood to Lord Burghley, to the effect that those Danes married to Englishwomen who were left in London after the others were driven out of the kingdom, "were constrained to inhabit between Westminster and Ludgate," and built a synagogue called "Ecclesia Clementis Danorum." This throws some light on the known fact that much of Fleet Street belonged to the Abbey of Westminster. The open-air court held by the justices itinerant at the stone cross opposite what afterwards became Somerset House proves the great antiquity of this district.

We are glad to be able to recommend Mr. Chancellor's two volumes, as containing a mass of interesting information in a convenient form. Both books are arranged on a similar plan, and as relating to one connected thoroughfare, they should be read together.

AUTOGRAPH SALE.

On Thursday, April 25th, Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of autograph letters, the property of Mr. C. J. Toovey, the most important lots being the following: Sir Thomas Boleyn, letter to Cardinal Wolsey, July 30, 1519, 200*l.* Burns, letter to James Howie, Dec. 20, 1786, 23*l.*; autograph MS. of 'My Nanie's awa', 102*l.* Byron, letter to Dr. C. D. Clarke, June 17, 1813, 27*l.*; another to John Hunt, Oct. 31, 1822, 31*l.* Charles II., letter to the Duke of York, Feb. 28, 1679, 25*l.* 10*s.* Oliver Cromwell, letter to Robert Bernard, Jan. 23, 1643, 225*l.* Dryden, letter to his cousin Honor Dryden, probably written in 1655, 105*l.* Edward IV., signed letter to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Burgundy, 50*l.* Edward VI., letter to Henri II. introducing the Marquis of Northampton, 290*l.* Elizabeth, letter to Henri III. about the Alençon marriage negotiations, 245*l.*; signed letter to Dr. Dale on the same subject, March 15, 1573, 76*l.*; another to Lord Willoughby, April 26, 1588, 31*l.*; letter from Elizabeth's Privy Council to the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, July 26, 1579, 41*l.* Henry VIII., signed letter to Madame de la Forte, 39*l.* 10*s.*; sign manual to an order in Council, 32*l.* 10*s.* Henry, Prince of Wales, letter in French to Louis XIII., July 16, 1612, 67*l.* James I., letter in French to Henri IV., June 10, 1606, 62*l.* Mary, Queen of Scots, signed letter to Patrick, Lord Gray, Nov. 24, 1561, 90*l.* Richard III., sign manual on a warrant to W. Catesby, 49*l.* Earl of Strafford, letter to his sister, Sept. 11, 1636, 57*l.* Cardinal Wolsey, signed letter of credit to the ambassadors at Calais, probably written in 1520, 44*l.* The total of the sale was 2,474*l.* 5*s.*

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Browne (Fred. Geo.), CHATS ABOUT THE CHURCH, A HANDY CHURCH DEFENCE MANUAL FOR WORKING MEN, 6d.

S.P.C.K.

A revised edition of what is nothing but a collection of examination papers based upon historical data, and concerned with disestablishment and disendowment.

Church Quarterly Review, April, 3/

Spottiswoode

From a literary point of view the most interesting article of this number is that by Mr. Shelly on 'Rhythmical Prose in Latin and English'—a discussion chiefly of the *cursus*, prompted by Mr. Clark's recent work upon it. As Mr. Shelly points out, the study of the rules and practice of rhythmical prose is not merely a scholarly amusement: it plays its part also in criticism, and of this we might well have been furnished more extensively with instances. The principal theological article is Dr. Darwell Stone's 'The Creeds and Modern Movements,' which sums up the present complicated position as exemplified in some dozen works by writers of as many types of thought, and, after discussing the origin and place of the miraculous element in the creeds, concludes that to forbear the assertion of it would be not to renew the life, but to hasten the death, of the Christian faith. Dr. Brown's criticism of Bergson's Philosophy is concerned with a part of it hitherto somewhat disregarded—Bergson's theory of the relation between mind and brain set forth in 'Matière et Mémoire.' Mr. Gwynn's 'Some Saints in Ireland'—a review of Mr. Plummer's 'Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniæ'—is a delightful paper. We were glad to observe that Mr. Gwynn, though admiring the rest of Mr. Plummer's work, will not pass the "solar hypothesis." On social questions we have the Bishop of Colchester's 'The Problem of Elementary Schools,' and a short, but strong and even startling paper by Mr. Allen on 'The Social Evil in Chicago and Elsewhere.'

Temple (William), THE KINGDOM OF GOD, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Roughly, the first half of this book, which deals with faith in the Kingdom of God historically considered, has some merit; but when the author in the latter portion deals with present aspects of thought and belief, our disappointment is the greater from the expectation he had raised of his possession of intuitive sympathy.

Wood (H. G.) and Robertson (J. M.), THE HISTORICITY OF JESUS: BEING A CONTRIBUTION TO THE "CHRIST-MYTH" CONTROVERSY, 6d.

Cambridge, 'Daily News'

Two articles: Mr. Wood's criticism of Mr. Robertson's theory of the Crucifixion as a mystery-play, and Mr. Robertson's reply—the outcome of papers read and discussed at meetings of "the Heretics" at Cambridge. The actual contribution to the controversy is rather one of heat than of light.

Law.

Bonner (Hypatia Bradlaugh), PENALTIES UPON OPINION; OR, SOME RECORDS OF THE LAWS OF HERESY AND BLASPHEMY, 6d. net. Watts

In view of the recent prosecutions of atheistic and anti-clerical speakers, Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner has here with much

assiduity compiled a list of legal prosecutions relating to "offences against religion"; thus exposing and throwing into perspective the whole course of the penalties imposed upon heresy, for the suppression of free opinion and the principles of religious liberty. She carries her inquiry from early mediæval times up to the present. Her purpose is avowedly propagandist, designed to excite an agitation for the repeal of our obsolete blasphemy laws. For ready reference to enactments otherwise practically inaccessible her work serves an extremely useful end. It is written with much force, and under stress of indignation against miscarriage of justice.

McCarthy (Charles), THE WISCONSIN IDEA, 6/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

Wisconsin has become something like "a laboratory for wise experimental legislation," aimed at social and political improvement. This book has been written to answer many inquiries from legislative leaders and reformers in other American States. Mr. Roosevelt commends it in an Introduction which revels in platitudes. What Wisconsin has achieved—e.g., in the fight against consumption, the preservation of forests, and a series of Standing Committees for legislation—is sufficiently striking, and well told by the author, Legislative Librarian for over ten years in the State. He recognizes divergent views, and avoids dogmatism.

Poetry.

Bernard de Morlaix, "JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN," A HYMN OF THE CELESTIAL COUNTRY, with a Version into English Metre by John Tattersall.

Jones & Evans

We think less of the interjectional, rhapsodical translation than of the original, with its dactylic metre and rhymed spondees at the close. Both have a monotony and a diffuseness which suggest the wisdom of a rehandling or selection such as Neale made in the famous hymn.

Hart (J. Laurence), POEMS, with an Introduction by J. Cuming Walters.

Rugby, Over

A selection of lyrical pieces. They display some feeling and understanding of natural sights and sounds, and some power of suggestive, if often forced and misplaced, imagery. At their best they have a limpid and dewy note, coupled with an easy and fluid rhythm and a genuine felicity of expression; at their worst they are insipid, sentimental, and somewhat languishing.

Lobley (J. Logan), THE TOUR, AND OTHER POEMS, 5/

Sutton

A number of baldly topographical sonnets, with a seasoning of miscellaneous verse. The author's aim is to popularize culture, which, he imagines, is obtained "by the simplicity or even obviousness of the thoughts." The latter condition he has amply fulfilled. His lines are stiff and gauche, and lacking in taste. We find in the middle of the sonnets of 'The Tour' a page advertising a Jersey hotel and two of the publisher's volumes.

Lyttel Booke (A) of Nonsense, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

Few of the seventy-five woodcuts herein are, so the preface states, less than 400 years old. To each the author has added a limerick nicely adjusted to the occasion. That most excellent of tonics—a stream of merriment—is the result. Some clue as to the date and source of each cut would have been an interesting addition.

Southey (Robert), WAT TYLER, 3d.

Stewart & Co.

It is hard to account for a cheap edition of this "thrilling poem of Republicanism." We find in it very little thrill and no poetry, and the literature of democracy can surely produce better things nowadays.

Sylva (Carmen), POEMS

Jarrolld

"A bad translation," quotes the translator, "would be as good as to offer the people husks and say: 'Look here, that's how a cornfield looks.'" We are not convinced that Carmen Sylva in the original is a remarkable lyricist, but the rendering has certainly blighted what she has to offer. These jingles are vague, insipid melodies, with all the conventional trappings of the minor versifier. The quiet, sentimental ditties of the Roumanian are transmogrified into lackadaisical banalities.

Time and the Man: Lines on the Seal of Napoleon Bonaparte, 2/6 net.

Humphreys

A metrical panegyric of Napoleon. Each quatrain occupies a page, and is accompanied by a drawing of a Napoleonic symbol or characteristic attitude. The verse itself is immune from criticism, for it suggests no poetical standard.

Trevelyan (R. C.), THE BRIDE OF DIONYSUS, A MUSIC-DRAMA, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net. Longmans

Mr. Trevelyan is a metrist of considerable skill, versatility, and knowledge. In comparison with the frothy ebullitions of countless minor fry, his verse is severe, chaste, and statuesque, and its fabric is closely and neatly woven. What he lacks is strong, imaginative potency. His tropes are too obviously figurative, and seem to us to be born less from inspiration than from the brain of the subtle mechanician. 'The Bride of Dionysus' contains much captivating melody and some ingenious dramatic presentation and classical verisimilitude, but lacks central force.

Visiak (E. H.), THE PHANTOM SHIP, AND OTHER POEMS, with an Introduction by W. H. Helm, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

Another volume from Mr. Visiak's freakish and volatile pen. Its quality varies almost breathlessly, drifting from exercises in the grotesque to sudden gleams of inspiration, which go out almost as precipitately as they appear. The only piece in the book which, in our view, partakes of the essential nature of poetry is 'The Sower,' which has a Wordsworthian depth, majesty, and rhythm.

Bibliography.

Cardiff Libraries' Review, a Monthly Periodical and Guide to Books and Reading, February-March.

Cardiff, Educational Publishing Co.

Library (The), April, 3/ net.

Moring

The first article in this number, by Mr. Dover Wilson, suggests an ingenious association between the Martin Marprelate tracts against the bishops and Shakespeare's *Fluellen*. He lays a cunning train of deductions, but we remember Mr. "W. H." and the "onlie begetter," and are not to be cajoled. There is an erudite and allusive article by Mr. Carleton Brown on 'Shakespeare and the Horse.' Miss Lee, in 'Recent Foreign Literature,' deals among other interesting publications with studies, lectures, and biographies of Chateaubriand. The survey of the so-called Gutenberg documents is continued and completed.

Philosophy.

Benn (A. W.), HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY, 1/ net. Watts

If we rightly remember Mr. Benn's larger work on Greek philosophers, this handbook is largely based upon it. Not that it reads like an abridgment, but it expresses views which most later writers have abandoned. For instance, Stewart's recent book on Plato's Ideas is omitted from the bibliography, while Lewes's 'Aristotle as a Man of Science' finds a place. Mr. Benn is, indeed, an impenitent rationalist of the old school, and he seems more keenly interested in the ethics than the metaphysics of the Greeks. But his book is, within its limits, useful, as it is certainly readable. The binding, print, and paper of the History of Science Series, in which it is issued, deserve a word of praise.

Shaw (Fred. G.), OUR FUTURE EXISTENCE; OR, THE DEATH-SURVIVING CONSCIOUSNESS OF MAN, 10/6 net. Stanley Pau

The author has devoted the first 400 pages of his book apparently to an endeavour to prove the identity of the soul and the will, but the incoherence of his reasoning will not induce many readers to persist to the end.

History and Biography.

Beardsley (Elystan M.), NAPOLEON, OUR LAST GREAT MAN, 3/6 net. Digby & Long

A reprint, with revisions and corrections, of a little book in a dithyrambic style—to use the author's own description—which deals specially with Napoleon's relations to England and to the Vatican. The whole ends with a comparison of Napoleon and other great generals, and a description of the pageant of Dresden as "the uttermost limit of human transcendence on record throughout the history of the human race."

Bradley (A. G.), THE MAKING OF CANADA, 5/ net. Constable

This learned and comprehensive survey of the consolidation of Canada after the termination of the conquest well merited a reissue for its interest and authority. Its compression, combined with its fullness of suggestion and of fact, is admirable.

Crispi (Francesco), Memoirs of, translated by Mary Prichard-Agnetti from the Documents collected and edited by Thomas Palamenghi-Crispi, 2 vols., 16/ net each. Hodder & Stoughton

These Memoirs, the original text of which has been available for some months, do not deal with the whole of Crispi's career, but give a striking record of the period of his greatest influence as a politician deeply concerned with Garibaldi in the expedition of the Thousand, and in the beginnings of the Triple Alliance.

Douglas-Irvine (Helen), HISTORY OF LONDON, 10/6 net. Constable

This work is unfortunately named, since it is impossible to deal with the history of London in a single octavo volume. In consequence a prejudice may be raised, which the reader of the book will discover to be unfounded. The table of contents helps us to understand the plan, but it would have been more satisfactory to find the author's point of view explained in a preface. Some of the chief influences that have made the history of London are discussed in the various chapters shortly and effectively.

The first two chapters deal with London before the Conquest, and under the Norman kings; then come notices of the Granting of the Commune, the Rise of the Crafts,

and the Victory of the Crafts, followed by a consideration of the Livery Companies and their relationship to the Houses of Lancaster and York. There are also chapters on the Church in Mediæval London, before the Reformation, Merchant Adventurers and Church Reform, Puritan London, Social Revolution, and Social and Architectural London in the Fifteenth Century. Topography in the East and West are not overlooked, and the table ends with Modern London and the County of London.

We have here some subjects on which opinions are likely to differ, but the book is written in a bright and fresh spirit which marks it off from a mere compilation of what has been gathered before. It will help readers to an intelligent view of many difficult points in history, and therefore it may be welcomed as a satisfactory addition to the large mass of London literature.

Freer (Martha Walker), THE MARRIED LIFE OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, QUEEN OF FRANCE, MOTHER OF LOUIS XIV., 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

A new edition of this minute Court history. It gives an unbiased account of the intrigues and jealousies surrounding the life of the imprudent and unhappy wife of the querulous Louis XIII.; but many of the episodes of gallantry make tedious reading. There are reproductions of portraits of Anne, Louis, Richelieu, Buckingham, and Marie de' Medici, the two latter by Rubens; copious notes, and a full index.

Gosset-Tanner (Rev. James), FOUR NOTABLE MEN. Thynne

These four studies on Cromwell, Alexander of Macedon, Erasmus, and Newman display a surprising proficiency in glittering platitude. Their analytic method is vagrant in the extreme. It is the practice of the author to supply a few biographical generalities, and immediately to diverge into irrelevant homily. The picture of Newman is simply an examination into the question "why he went astray." Phrases such as "the narrow-minded, conceited Athenian democrats" sufficiently illustrate the quality of the author's writing and discernment.

Leslie (Major John H.), THE SERVICES OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY IN THE PENINSULAR WAR, 1808 TO 1814, Chap. III. (November, 1808, to end of 1809).

Woolwich, Royal Artillery Institution
A plain statement of facts, principally compiled from letters in the Record Office.

London County Council Survey of London, issued by the Joint Publishing Committee representing the Council and the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, under the General Editorship of Sir Laurence Gomme and Philip Norman: Vol. III. THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS: Part I. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. London County Council

This handsome volume, the illustrations of which number nearly one hundred, is worthy of its attractive subject. It is an admirably thorough survey, with full particulars of a large number of houses, the information being given under headings such as the following—'Ground Landlord,' 'Description and Date of Structure,' 'Condition of Repair,' 'Historical Notes' (containing lists of inhabitants), 'Bibliographical References,' 'Old Prints, Views, &c.'

Such a rigid examination of any London mansions would be of great value, but in view of the importance of some of the houses, such as Sir John Soane's Museum, the Royal College of Surgeons, Lindsey House, and

Newcastle House, this record is invaluable. Besides the careful description of the houses, there is an Introduction supplying a history of the square, full of the most carefully prepared material. We learn from Sir Laurence Gomme's Preface that we are indebted to Mr. W. W. Braines for recovering "for one of London's most interesting sites the true history, which had long been obscured by writers who had failed to get to the original authorities." The illustrations give an excellent idea of the architectural wealth of the square.

Maycock (Capt. F. W. O.), THE NAPOLEONIC CAMPAIGN OF 1805, 3/6 net.

Gale & Polden
A straightforward account of the campaign against the Third Coalition, which culminated in the Battle of Austerlitz, and the central incident of which was Mack's capitulation at Ulm. Capt. Maycock acknowledges the limitations of his narrative, and does not attempt more than to throw into a running and consistent sequence the military events of that decisive year. Beyond the actual operations and their phases he does not venture. The material, if old, is vigorously handled, and the book is adequately furnished with maps.

Reid (Whitelaw), THE SCOT IN AMERICA AND THE ULSTER SCOT: being the Substance of Addresses before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, November 1st, 1911, and the Presbyterian Historical Society, Belfast, March 28th, 1912, 1/ net. Macmillan

These dignified addresses of the American Ambassador were well worth publication in collected form.

Rils (Jacob A.), THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE CITIZEN, 2/ net. Macmillan

These thunderous platitudes are typical at once of ex-President Roosevelt and of American journalism. The chronicle of the man is deliberately coloured in order to shed lustre upon incidents in his career, many of which, judged from impartial criteria, hardly render him illustrious. The monograph is throughout couched in a staccato tone of undiscerning hero-worship, which makes it, as far as a contribution to knowledge, biography, or psychology is concerned, of little value. The ex-President's boundless capacity for truism and self-advertisement is carefully ignored.

Theobald (R. M.), PASSAGES FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SHAKESPEARE STUDENT, 3/6 net. Banks

Reminiscences of the long life of a well-known Baconian. He was trained for the Dissenting ministry, but expelled for unorthodoxy in company with Mark Rutherford from New College, St. John's Wood. Later he became a doctor. Though not devoid of interest, the extracts preserve a good deal of trivial matter not worth recording. Several persons of note are mentioned, and the author has a pleasant enthusiasm for music.

Thornton (Percy Melville), SOME THINGS WE HAVE REMEMBERED: SAMUEL THORNTON, ADMIRAL, 1797-1859; PERCY MELVILLE THORNTON, 1841-1911, 7/6 net. Longmans

This book is wider than its title, for it offers a host of details concerning the Thornton family and its connexions, which include many notable stocks and persons. To Admiral Thornton's record is added that of some of his companions at sea. His father was a Governor of the Bank of England, M.P. for several years, like the author of this book, and a good specimen

of the prosperous and Evangelical Clapham families. Mr. P. M. Thornton's reminiscences will chiefly appeal to Harrovians and lovers of sport at Cambridge in the sixties, though he gives also some social and literary reminiscences of the eighties, and later experiences in the House of Commons. The book is pleasant in its zeal for family history and genial appreciation of many friends, but it suffers from repetitions, and would have gained by revision of its style and arrangement. A writer with a University education ought to see to such matters.

Geography and Travel.

Harvey (Alfred) and Crowther-Beynon (V. B.), LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND, 2/6 net. Methuen

The Little Guides, written by different well-qualified authors, have attained to much excellence. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Crowther-Beynon prove that they have a thorough knowledge of their respective counties, and that they can use it with judgment and intelligence. The two counties are treated together owing to their contiguity, and inasmuch as they make up a region equal in size to the average English county. In several respects they are dissimilar; but, as the writers point out, there is much that pertains equally to both. For instance, in church architecture, the employment of the semicircular arch in the thirteenth and even in the fourteenth century is a local peculiarity common to both East Leicestershire and Rutland. Neither author, however, mentions one early point of union between the two shires. The ancient Forest of Rutland was usually known as the Forest of Rutland and Leicestershire up to 1235, when the Leicestershire portion was disafforested. The peculiar obligations, as well as privileges, of forest jurisdiction brought Rutland and East Leicestershire into close union in their earlier history.

Traveller's Tales, told in Letters from Belgium, Germany, England, Scotland, France, and Spain, by "The Princess," 8/ net. Putnam's

These tales, told by means of correspondence, are little else than commonplace guide-book reflections dressed up in cheap witticism and apophthegm. The book shows, indeed, a "very varied range of interests," in the same manner as a swallow skimming the surface of a pond from a number of directions. But of actual "criticism of life," observation of customs and peoples or insight into the peculiarities of locality and nationality, there is little. Nor is the self-consciousness of these letters in any way agreeable.

Turner (Ethel), PORTS AND HAPPY HAVENS, 3/6 Hodder & Stoughton

A kind of subjective, historical blend of the scrap-book and the guide-book, containing a number of European vignettes. The book is agreeable enough, only the writing of it seems unnecessary, for it tells us nothing new, nor is there anything fresh in the style. It is so easy to write a book of this sort; so difficult to write a "Reisebilder." The author puts down in black and white exactly the sort of thing the normal traveller would casually say. But there are more interesting things.

Education.

Aspinwall (W. B.), OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION, 3/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

Dr. Aspinwall's handbook may be of very great value to students of education

who are undergoing a thorough course of training; on the other hand, it may be seized upon as a cram-book by the many who seek not knowledge, but a short cut to a diploma.

Dunlop (O. Jocelyn) and Denman (R. D.), ENGLISH APPRENTICESHIP AND CHILD LABOUR, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Miss Dunlop, who is responsible for the historical portion of this volume, has succeeded in making her array of facts readable as well as instructive. She traces clearly the growth, probable extent, and gradual decay of the apprenticeship system, and shows no less clearly that child labour was constantly present outside the old guilds and their apprenticeships. It is a grave error to suppose that such labour and its attendant evils began with the factory system. In domestic industries and in agriculture children were employed from mediæval times, and in mines certainly for some centuries. What is new is the habit of investigating child labour and recognizing the evils of it.

The intimate connexion between the non-residence of apprentices and the decay of the system does not seem to have struck Miss Dunlop; yet it is obvious that, when the expenses of boarding and lodging rested upon the employer, parents could better afford for their children a lengthy period of training. To really poor parents the much shorter space of two years at a trade school is almost an impossible one, unless a maintenance grant is given to the scholar. The earnings of the child might, perhaps, be forgone, but his food is generally claimed by a younger brother or sister not yet capable of earning. It is to the combined maintenance and training of children that the old apprenticeship charities—now often diverted to non-industrial uses—ought to be applied, nor would they ever have appeared unwanted if they had continued to provide sustenance as well as premiums.

In the modern section of the book Mr. R. D. Denman, M.P., has collaborated with Miss Dunlop. They emphasize the case of the many low-skilled workers to whom the admirable existing trade schools can be of no service. Their labour is demanded by the present conditions of production and distribution, and it is becoming necessary to provide training adapted to their needs and dangers. Not specialized skill, but "adaptability and initiative" are the profitable stock-in-trade of such workers, and the scheme that looks most helpful is that of shortened hours combined with compulsory continuation classes. It is to be hoped that in the carrying out of any such scheme none of the stereotyped objections to any restriction of juvenile labour will be regarded, since, as our authors justly observe, "the misuse of child labour is the most extravagant of the means of supplementing adult wages."

Philology.

Journal of Philology, Vol. XXXII. No. 63, 4/6 Macmillan

A number interesting throughout. Mr. Andrew Lang, in 'Dictys Cretensis and Homer,' seeks the evidence of analogy on "what is known concerning the relation of very early Mediæval epics, and much later ballads, to chronicle history." Mr. Arthur Platt contributes notes on Homer and on the 'Agamemnon.' The former are of more value and interest, for the rewriting of Æschylus does not attract us. Mr. E. G. Hardy writes on the Adlection of

Roman Senators, also on three Leges, which give him occasion to reply to our criticism of his last book. Of the various textual notes and interpretations, the most striking is Prof. Cook Wilson's connexion of *ἀγαλμα* with *ἀγάλλεσθαι* as a thing to be proud of.

Sheffield (Alfred Dwight), GRAMMAR AND THINKING: A STUDY OF THE WORKING CONCEPTIONS IN SYNTAX, 6/ net. Putnam's

The advance of linguistic study has left the old ideas of grammar far behind. The author of this book, without claiming to resolve the confusion of tongues by a complete synthesis of his own, offers an attractive and thoughtful analysis of grammatical conceptions—the word, the sentence, the parts of speech, and the rest—in the light of psychology and logic. Frequent citations from James, Stout, Santayana, and others add weight to his work.

School-Books.

Guerra (R.), FRENCH WORD GROUPS BASED ON THE DENT PICTURES OF THE SEASONS, 1/ Dent

The chief point of interest in this book of French vocabulary without the English equivalents is that words are grouped according to their association in ideas. Thus we find in one group a collection of expressions relating to the weather, in another the names of the chief articles of clothing. The most useful lists are those giving the nouns with the corresponding verbs and adjectives.

McNair (L. J.), A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH HISTORY, Part I. (to 1485), 1/ net. Rivers

We have here a brief synopsis of British and foreign history, and questions on the salient facts of each period of English history, each set of questions being followed by a list of books dealing with the same period. We look in vain for any guidance to the student in selecting the most suitable works to read among the large number whose titles and authors are given.

Smith (T. Alford), A GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE, 2/6

One of Macmillan's Practical Modern Geographies. The author of an up-to-date textbook on the geography of Europe must be prepared to attach relatively less importance to climate and geology, and more to history and human concerns. Danish butter, for instance, is not to be explained merely as the natural product of an agricultural country; the output must be partly credited to co-operative farming. It is in this way that Mr. Alford Smith has been so successful, dealing with the complicated material of Europe. He is, moreover, to be congratulated on having avoided the excessive use of statistics, which is, in our opinion, a defect of other volumes of this admirable series.

Switzer (Sidney A.), PRACTICAL GEOMETRY FOR SCHOOLS, 2/ Methuen

The author has collected several hundred problems in practical geometry, and has published them, in most cases with their solutions. He has displayed considerable skill in grouping the different classes of problems, and his methods of solution abound in useful points; but it is doubtful whether any textbook alone can give the necessary precision to a student's geometrical drawing, or even be a safe guide to follow in matters of method.

Fiction.

Atherton (Gertrude), JULIA FRANCE AND HER TIMES Murray

A phase of contemporary life is described here, seemingly by one who knows something of its intimate history, which is a mine of picturesque "copy," as yet only superficially worked. The soul of the Militant Suffrage movement is too elusive a subject for the daily journalism which chronicles its external activities, but Mrs. Atherton understands the one better than she follows the other. Her book is carelessly written—much pruning would have improved it; but Julia's story, starting with her marriage as an ignorant girl to a peer who early shows signs of incipient insanity, is a piece of hot, uncalculated, vivid work in which the obvious weaknesses are easily forgotten.

Bazin (Réné), THE PENITENT, translated by Harriet M. Capes, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

Here is an exquisite study of a tragedy in a peasant household of Brittany. Quite simply, with never a wasted sentence or a redundant adjective, the little family picture is set in its grey autumnal landscape—the inarticulate faithful man, rooted deeply to his native soil; the young wife, pretty, gay, well-meaning, and pliable, glad of the chance to go away as a nurse to Paris and so help to save the threatened homestead. In Paris, uprooted from all that supported her, idle and flattered, she lets herself be led astray, and, when at last she writes home, husband and children have gone away. Finally, chance puts a clue into the hands of mother and of daughter; the girl appeals for help, and the wanderer, returning to her stricken husband, takes up the burden of her old life, and finds peace of heart once more. The translator has done her work extraordinarily well; hardly once are we reminded that we are not reading the original language of the author.

Curwood (James Oliver), FLOWER OF THE NORTH, 6/ Harper

This story of the "Long Silent Trail" cannot be called convincing; and it manifests a strange lack of balance. Perhaps, if the writer had spent less time at the beginning in gathering up the purposely tangled threads of his plot, he would not have had to unravel them so hurriedly in the last few pages. Some of the incidents are related in just that breathless fashion which is expected in a novel of this type.

Dostoevsky (Fyodor), THE BROTHERS KARMAZOV, translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett.

This work has not, till now, been published in England. It is here offered unaltered and unabridged. The translation runs easily, and that monotony in the structure of sentences which seems inevitable in translation from the Russian is so skilfully managed that it carries no little charm.

Fryers (Austin), THE UNCREATED MAN, 6/ Ouseley

The first four and last seven chapters of this book, which deal with the Professor's supposed construction of a human being by scientific means, might have constituted a mildly sensational short story had they appeared by themselves. But the addition of the other twenty-eight chapters robs the dénouement of its interest. The volume is further marred by laxity in diction, uncertainty with regard to detail, and a habit of employing unnecessary foreign words. A reference to the Professor's chemically created man as "a modern Frankenstein" repeats a common mistake.

Gaulot (Paul), THE RED SHIRTS, translated by J. A. J. de Villiers, 1/6 net. Greening

Gaulot's 'Red Shirts,' though a novel of secondary rank, deriving its interest from a dramatic presentation of historical fact, gives a good picture of France under the "Terror." The book is conscientiously translated by Mr. de Villiers who writes a full and useful preface. Part of the Lotus Library.

George (W. L.), THE CITY OF LIGHT, 6/ Constable

A young Frenchman—over 25 years of age—persists in his desire to marry against his parents' wishes. They finally make use of the peculiarly Gallic weapon of the *conseil judiciaire*, by which a family caucus can get a judgment from the courts withdrawing from the incriminated person the management of his fortune. The cast includes a member with "an enigmatic unvirile back" which "undulates," and another who "tears the rest of a sentence from her reluctant throat," and yet another with cheeks "which by some curious chameleon-like instinct assume the mauve hue of the night's composition!"

Hardy (Thomas), TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES, A PURE WOMAN, 7/6 net. Macmillan

The first volume of the new Wessex Edition, which is to be completed in twenty volumes. Its appearance is stately and dignified. The paper is light and agreeable to the touch, and the print large and well ordered. There is a generosity about the equipment of the book, which, never tawdry or spectacular, is instinct with taste and proportion. The sequence and division of the narrative are as in previous editions, except that some supplementary pages in the original manuscript, and as yet unpublished, have been added to chap. x. This edition of the novels is to be divided into three groups—those of character and environment; romances and fantasies; and those of ingenuity, in which are included the earliest and least mature works. The verse will appear in three volumes. A map of the Wessex topography and a photogravure frontispiece of the Froom Meadow accompany this first issue.

Hodgson (William Hope), THE NIGHT LAND, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

We find a certain originality in this curious romance of love and reincarnation. Mr. Hodgson shows himself to be strong in imagination and mysticism. In this remarkable dream fantasy he pictures the concluding epoch of the world's history, when the sun will have long ceased to shed light on earth. The author's conception of the last millions of mankind as dwelling in a pyramid of stupendous dimensions is well handled, while his descriptions of the outer darkness of the eternal night and the horrors abounding therein produce a weird and fantastic impression, heightened by eccentricities of style and diction. The book is written in the language of a bygone period, and its undue length tends to render it monotonous.

Kidson (Ethel), HERRINGFLEET, 6/ Chapman & Hall

Chronicles of the early sixties, a period when the fishing industry of Herringfleet, a small seaport in Yorkshire, was at its zenith. The majority of the chapters form complete and intelligible stories in themselves.

Le Queux (William), FATAL FINGERS, A MYSTERY, 6/ Cassell

Despite the many and obvious imperfections of style and treatment incidental to a certain type of sensational fiction, the author has, as usual, contrived to introduce a tantalizing element of mystification which suffices to arouse the curiosity of the casual reader.

Milward (Virginia), AJAR, AND OTHER STORIES, 1/ net.

A volume of seven short stories, in which the wrapper strikes a fitting key-note to the lurid and sensational text.

Penley (R.), THE TEMPTATION OF NINA, 6/ John Long

Mr. Penley's style has, unfortunately, not improved since he wrote 'The Strength of Evan Meredith,' and there is little distinction in this story of commonplace and more or less uninteresting people. The Irishwoman who is the presiding genius over the fortunes of the characters is charming enough, but the ceaseless beating of the big drum to call our attention to her charm is irritating, and alienates our sympathy long before the end.

Pitt-Taylor (Nora), BORN HUMBLE, 6/ Ham-Smith

A collection of idyllic love-stories in which sentiment and pathos abound. Though lacking in virility and somewhat cloying in their sweetness, they are told in a simple, easy style that makes the book pleasant reading.

Ransom (Josephine), INDIAN TALES OF LOVE AND BEAUTY, 2/6 net.

Adyar, Madras, 'Theosophist' Office
So far as the mere stuff of them goes, the best of these tales can be compared only to the 'Iliad.' Indeed, as such, they excel the 'Iliad' in richness and mystery and heroism. No doubt from us they are alien: else one might wonder that no really great poet has steeped himself in them and made them his and ours. Yet Lafcadio Hearn has shown us how it is possible to transmute the peculiar poetry of the East into something that shall have the value, not of a transcription merely, but of literature in the West. The writer who shall do for India just what he did for Japan is yet to seek. Meanwhile, we may be grateful to those who, as Mrs. Ransom has done in this book, give us sympathetically, if unskilfully, the simple sequences of facts and groupings of character. The inclusion of the last tale is to be regretted.

Shute (Henry A.), A COUNTRY LAWYER, 6/ Constable

'A Country Lawyer' lives by its sheer "go"; of composition it is entirely innocent, and its vocabulary would set on end the hair of a purist. Yet no reader who gets beyond the second chapter is likely to pause before reaching the last. The energetic, combative young man who, choosing the conventionally unromantic profession indicated by the title, becomes, in the exercise of it, a crusader on behalf of the public good, is a hero both uncommon and genuine, and is, moreover, far more interesting in his office than in his rather commonplace love-affairs. In him it is quite possible to believe, but the country town in which he practised taxes credulity. If New Hampshire did really present such a succession of daily adventures worthy of the cinematograph, it is impossible to suppose that the ardent youth of America would consent to inhabit any other State.

Stevenson (Philip L.), LOVE IN ARMOUR; OR, "THE EXPERIENCES OF GUIDE CHÂTEAU-BONDEAU IN THE FRENCH WARS OF RELIGION," 6/ Stanley Paul

An historical romance dealing with the religious struggles in France during the years 1574-5, and the part played therein by a certain gentleman of fortune in the execution of various delicate missions of a diplomatic nature. The descriptions of life at the Court of Charles IX., with its licence and intrigue, have dramatic and historical interest, while the sketches of certain eminent personages of the period are well drawn. The chapters dealing with the abortive conspiracy of "Mardi Gras" are perhaps the most engrossing, but in the latter portion of the book we find a disappointing suggestion of melodrama. The author's style is spirited.

Stoker (Bram), DRACULA, 1/ net. Rider

The ninth edition of this eerie extravaganza. It is a skilful experiment in the horrible, though its "curdling" is carried to excess. Throughout the author displays an extraordinary inventiveness and manipulation of effects.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell), KINGFISHER BLUE, 6/ Smith & Elder

Mr. Sutcliffe's work shows cheerful optimism, whimsical humour, and sympathetic insight. The story indicates the beneficent influence exerted over a man by his friend's wife, and the gradual transformation of a somewhat careless and indolent character into a man of action and altruistic aims. The complacent moralizing and self-revelation of the hero become at times a little irritating, and the style is rendered monotonous by the continual employment of the first person.

Tales, True and Otherwise, by A. E. C. Jones & Evans

The author seems to us to have no idea of the art of the short story. He pours out commonplace reflections and colloquialisms, and his episodes offer nothing special in any way to commend them.

Trevens (John), WINTERING HAY, 6/ Constable

As a certain amateur artist once observed that his style had been corrupted by too early an acquaintance with the works of Michael Angelo, so it may be suspected that 'Wintering Hay' might not have been so much of a nightmare if its author had never read 'Wuthering Heights.' No person in this novel resembles an ordinary sane human being, and hardly a single action strikes us as rational, while the narrative and the voluminous descriptions are written in a breathless falsetto. Yet behind these defects lurks something like talent, if only its possessor would allow it fair play.

Waterer (Gladys), THE THIRD CHANCE, 6/ Allen

The name of no earlier novel appears upon the title-page of 'The Third Chance,' but it shows none of the usual immaturity of first books. The outlook on life is clear, the character-drawing firm and true, the theatrical background excellently touched in, and the writing entirely unaffected and unassuming. In short, it gives every promise of the author's rising to a high place in the second rank of novelists. That she should rise into the first rank seems unlikely, because her many merits do not include that of literary distinction.

General.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal and Proceedings: Vol. VI. Nos. 7-11, July to December, 1910; and Vol. VII. Nos. 1-3, January to March, 1911. Calcutta

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Memoirs: Vol. III. No. 2, AN ALCHEMICAL COMPILATION OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY A.D., by H. E. Stapleton and R. F. Azo, 1/6; No. 3, THE JOURNALS OF MAJOR JAMES RENNELL, FIRST SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, edited by T. H. D. La Touche, 6/; No. 4, LISU (YAWYIN) TRIBES OF THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER, by Archibald Rose and J. Coggin Brown, 4/; and Vol. IV. No. 1, SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY, being an Edition and Translation of the Mahāvīyutpatti, by Alexander Csoma de Kőrös, edited by E. Denison Ross and Mahāmahopadhyāya Satis Chandra Vidyābhūṣana, Part I., 7/ Calcutta

Blue Blanket (The), AN EDINBURGH CIVIC REVIEW, April, 2/ net. Edinburgh, Foulis

Contains a résumé of the musical season in Edinburgh, its Census returns, the educational opportunities of its University, the special schools, an article on Huntly House in the Canongate, and editorial notes and reviews.

Cochran (A. H.), THE CALL OF THE PRESENT, A POLITICAL JINGLE, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

This resonant epic deals with the customary "patriotic" topics: conscription, Imperialism, the anarchic and sluggard condition of the country under a Liberal Government, the Insurance Act, and the like. Its quality is such that it would blunt the enthusiasm of the keenest partisan with any literary sense.

Coming Dominion (The) of Rome in Britain, 6d. net. Stanley Paul

An extraordinary sixpennyworth. There is, it seems, no real knowledge of the Bible or belief in its words among those who still profess Romanism. Strikes and the Social Democratic Federation are of Jesuit origin. Germany, where we always supposed that a strong Protestant strain still existed, is another Jesuit tool. But when "the Radical and Revolutionary classes" have prepared the way for Romish supremacy, they will be the chief agents in effecting the massacre of the leading adherents of Rome among the upper classes. "This," as the author says, "is only what might be expected."

Dostoevski, from the Russian of Merejkowski by G. A. Mounsey, 1/6 net. Moring

We found this essay disappointing, possibly because the title is something of a misnomer. After a bare half-dozen pages of somewhat shallow generalization, comparing Dostoevski with Tolstoy, we come to what is practically an analysis of the character of Raskolnikov in 'Crime and Punishment,' together with some account of such other characters in the book as stand closest to him. No doubt hints as to the nature of Dostoevski's work as a whole may be plentifully extracted, but the essay will be found interesting only in proportion as the reader is already acquainted with the subject.

Holmes (Thomas), LONDON'S UNDERWORLD. Dent

We fear that the obvious faults in Mr. Holmes's manner of presentment will be used as an excuse for not acquainting themselves with his matter by the majority of pseudo-educated people, against whom the book is a stupendous indictment.

Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

CONSERVATISM, by Lord Hugh Cecil. Conservatism is the most ancient of political creeds, but, while there have been enough statements of Socialism published during the last few years to stock a small library, and a goodly number of Liberal credos, the followers of Conservatism have so far restricted themselves to opposition rather than exposition.

Lord Hugh Cecil has confined himself largely to generalizations which would meet with the assent of the majority of Conservatives, whose views do not exactly coincide with his own. This is unfortunate, for with him, to generalize is often to be vague. He iterates, for example, that justice is at the base of all Conservative doctrine. Excellent, were there not so many different kinds of justice. The Republic of Plato was based on justice, but we doubt whether Lord Hugh Cecil would have been comfortable there. Justice was fervently preached by William Godwin, with whom the author would emphatically have been unable to agree.

Lecture Agency Advance Date Book, July, 1912, to June, 1914, 1/6 Lecture Agency

Meredith (George), WORKS, Vol. XXXVI.: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND VARIOUS READINGS. Constable

The last volume in the *Édition de Luxe*, and one of great interest to Meredithians. The 'Alterations on Original Text' concern 'Richard Feverel' more than the other novels—indeed, reach to the hundred and fifth page; but there are notes of interest concerning the rest of the prose and poetry, especially some prefaces which have been dropped. Mr. Arundell Esdaile and Mr. J. Warren Beach contribute a list of variants in the text of the poems, and the former adds an excellent bibliography of Meredith's publications, which reminds us that four of the novels were published in 1901 at sixpence. Two lists at the end—(1) of words which, though adopted by Meredith in his definitive editions, may be corruptions; (2) of errata in the poems as given in the *Édition de Luxe*—show the difficulties which lie in the way of getting an absolutely trustworthy text of an author keenly scrutinized.

New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1911. Wellington, N.Z., Mackay

Rawnsley (W. F.), INTRODUCTIONS TO THE POETS, 2/6 Routledge

Though these essays on the English poets have no originality or value as fresh literary criticism, they no doubt served their purpose of initiating neophytes into the cardinal qualities of the great masters. The book contains no rare or choice felicities of appreciation, but is sound and usually just. We do not like such colloquialisms as "Rossetti was immensely struck with her." The volume forms part of the English Library.

Royal Statistical Society, Journal, April, 2/6 The Society

An interesting number, containing two long papers on the financial systems of Germany and factors of mortality, with full complementary statistics. Among the miscellanea there is a suggestive and informative collection of facts upon the relation between large families, poverty, irregularity of earnings, and crowding. There are reviews of various statistical and economic books.

Sharp (William), STUDIES AND APPRECIATIONS, selected and arranged by Mrs. William Sharp, 5/ net. Heinemann

William Sharp is not perhaps so familiar in the fields of literary criticism as he should be, and these selections should go some

way to establishing a proper estimation of him. Their feeling, urbanity, and insight are valuable in this age of cheap and frivolous judgments and literary sciolism. His appreciative mind occasionally runs into the forensic, but he has a basis of good sense. His essay on Sainte-Beuve is particularly delightful and exact. His knowledge of literature is commended by the charm with which he fashions it into language. The selection is wide, varied, and of unusual interest.

Spender (J. A.), THE FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH POLICY, 6d.

'Westminster Gazette'
Mr. Spender here supplies a short review on British foreign policy since the beginning of the century. Both in style and substance it possesses in an unusual degree the known merits of its author—sanity of thought and lucidity. All the great problems are passed in review, while our relations with Germany are fully dealt with. It is a little book which, it may be safely prophesied, will be far more useful fifty years hence than many a pretentious volume on the same subject.

Twilight.

A number of short essays, partly devotional, partly political, partly aesthetic, and partly about nothing at all. They are weak and obvious, and their method is mildly offensive, the writer opposing arrays of trivial arguments against matters that do not conform to current conventions.

Pamphlets.

Besant (Annie), ELEMENTARY LESSONS ON KARMA, 2d. net.

A simple exposition of that which the Western philosopher knows as the law of causation, and to the orthodox is closely connected with the rule of self-examination. One of the Adyar Pamphlets.

Rodway (A.), THE SWORD OF HARVAARD; OR, THE COMMON ANCESTORS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND JOHN HARVARD, 1/ net. Birmingham, Cornish Brothers

The author seeks to connect Hereward the Wake, Hawarden, Harvard, Herward, &c., with the Ardens of Warwickshire, and consequently with Shakespeare. His evidence is not of a character which satisfies us. He thinks that, "if we find some of the families whose names are akin to that of Hereward bearing as their arms symbols strongly suggestive of the Wardenship of the Sword, the relationship may be taken as proved." On these principles some odd descents could be proved. There are seven plates with heraldic insignia.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Murat (Prince), LETTRES ET DOCUMENTS POUR SERVIR À L'HISTOIRE DE JOACHIM MURAT, 1767-1815, avec une Introduction et des Notes par Paul le Brethon: Vol. VI. LIEUTENANCE DE MURAT, GRAND-DUC DE BERG, EN ESPAGNE (Avril-Juillet, 1808); ROYAUME DE NAPLES (15 Juillet, 1808-1^{re} Février, 1809), 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

With the appearance of the sixth volume of the documents relating to the life of Murat, it is possible to view under a new light his conduct in Spain in 1808. He is here shown by his letters to be not merely the soldier of undoubted courage, but also a man of action—energetic and far-seeing in his attention to detail. Nothing is more interesting on this point than his correspondence with his imperial brother-in-law, Dupont, and Grouchy. It is comforting to

find finally dispelled the legends of Marbot with regard to the events of May 2nd and 3rd, 1808, and those which surround the pretended witnesses of the eviction of the Bourbons. The latter part of the volume, treating of the Kingdom of Naples, is of real historical value, for there has been hitherto a lacuna in trustworthy information. Letters from Jérôme Bonaparte, Queen Hortense, and the Princesses Elisa, Pauline, and Caroline afford a curious glimpse into the intimacy of the imperial family. Much is done further to clear up the doubtful point of Murat's loyalty to the Emperor during this period. The volume is admirably edited and annotated by M. le Brethon of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Education.

Lectionum Praxis (Die) des Magisters

Johannes Theill, herausgegeben von Prof. R. Needon. Berlin, Weidmann

Magister Johannes Theill was a worthy scholar and pedagogue—1608-79—who for thirty-seven years was Rector of the Ratschule at Bautzen. The previous history of the school, which had been founded in 1221 as an appendage to the cathedral, was, as Prof. Needon tells us in his careful Introduction, such as to make Theill's work at the outset difficult and delicate; he was successful with it, however, largely through the beauty of his character. "Inserviendo alius consumor" they said of him over his grave. He was a learned man too, as his correspondence with his contemporaries shows; and he was once accorded a laurel crown as a poet. We have here—in Latin—his diary of the work done in the school, together with jottings about the festivals kept. Occasionally a note is interesting for its own sake, as well as from the point of view of data for educational history.

Fiction.

Almérás (M. L.), L'ÉVASION: HISTOIRE D'UNE FEMME D'AUJOURD'HUI, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This novel deals with a theme familiar in recent French literature—the breakdown of the somewhat archaic structure of bourgeois life, considered here mainly in regard to its attitude towards marriage. Pauline, a somewhat sensitive girl imbued with unconscious "feminisme," leaves her home rather than marry a husband selected by her parents, and gains a living as an artist. The character of the girl is unfolded with skill and restraint, and there are passages which show an intuitive power of truth. At times the workmanship of the story is a little evident, but its fidelity, insight, and feeling should ensure for it a marked success.

General.

Polti (Georges), L'ART D'INVENTER LES PERSONNAGES. Paris, Figuière

M. Polti writes an ingenious but unconvincing book. Basing his theory on the dictum of Diderot that human character falls roughly into twelve types, he finds by subdivision and analysis a consequent hundred thousand odd varieties, essentially different. Appalling as is his task, he is undeterred by difficulties, and brushes aside all that bars his path. We learn that there is no real character or personality in mankind, only a series of attitudes, for all is fluid except action. The book is sprightly and vigorous, but by reason of its hasty generalization and its disregard of the necessity for lucid analysis, it cannot be regarded as a contribution to anything but the literature of fantasy.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MAY Theology
Studies in the English Reformation, by Henry Lowther Clarke, Archbishop of Melbourne, Moorhouse Lectures, 1912, 5/ S.P.C.K.

The Liturgy and Ritual of the Ante-Nicene Church, by the Rev. F. E. Warren, Second Edition, revised, 5/ S.P.C.K.

Four Apostles; or, The Training of Apostolic Missionaries, by the Rev. James Philip Lilley, D.D., 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Life and Times of St. Dominic, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary, D.D., 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Servant: a Biblical Study of Service to God and Man, by Dr. Eugene Stock, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary, D.D., 2/ S.P.C.K.

Apollos; or, Studies in the Life of a Great Layman of the First Century, by the Ven. G. R. Wynne, D.D., 1/6 S.P.C.K.

An English Churchman's Profession of Faith, by the Rev. J. K. Swinburne, with Preface by Canon Randolph, D.D., 6d. S.P.C.K.

The Pathway of Salvation, by the Rev. T. A. Lacey, 6d. S.P.C.K.

Fine Art and Archaeology.
6 Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, 1912, Part I., 7d. net. Cassell

The Latest Light on Bible Sites, by P. S. P. Handcock. S.P.C.K.

Poetry.

7 The Robert Browning Centenary Celebration at Westminster Abbey, edited, with an Introduction and Appendices, by Prof. Knight, 2/ net. Smith & Elder

9 One of Us, by Gilbert Frankau. 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

History and Biography.

7 Charlotte Sophie, Countess Bentinck: her Life and Times, 1715-1800, by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, 2 vols., 24/ net. Hutchinson

9 Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, edited by Prof. J. B. Bury, Vol. VI., 10/6 net. Methuen

9 The Works of Josephus, translated by William Whiston, New Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Chatto & Windus

9 Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856, by F. and C. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

9 Seeking Fortune in America, by F. W. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

Geography and Travel.

9 London, by George Clinch, in the Little Guides, 2/6 net. Methuen

Education.

Rationalist English Educators, by Geraldine E. Hodgson, D.Litt., 3/6 S.P.C.K.

School-Books.

7 The Gateways of Knowledge, an Introduction to the Study of the Senses, by J. A. Dell, in the Cambridge Nature Study Series, 2/6 Cambridge University Press

7 The Revised English Grammar for Beginners, by A. S. West, New Edition, 1/ Cambridge University Press

7 Graduated Passages from Latin Authors for First-Sight Translation, selected by H. Bondall and C. E. Laurence, 4 parts, 1/ each. Cambridge University Press

Science.

Chemical Research in its Bearings on National Welfare, incorporating a Lecture delivered by Prof. Emil Fischer in Berlin, Jan. 11, 1910, Romance of Science Series, 1/6 S.P.C.K.

Juvenile Literature.

Log-House by the Lake: a Tale of Canada, by W. H. G. Kingston, New Edition, 1/ S.P.C.K.

Arthur; or, The Chorister's Rest, New Edition, 1/ S.P.C.K.

Fiction.

7 Lady Q—, by Mrs. Baillie Saunders, 6/ Hutchinson

7 A Health unto His Majesty, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

7 The Fugitive Years, by Katharine Simpson, 6/ John Long

7 Great was the Fall, by a Naval Officer, 6/ John Long

7 Recollections of a Detective, by Robert A. Fuller, 1/ John Long

9 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, by Sir A. Conan Doyle, New Edition, 1/ net. Smith & Elder

9 A Servant of the Public, by Anthony Hope, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen

17 The Novels of Maurice Hewlett: New Canterbury Tales, and Halfway House, 2/ net each. Macmillan

Literary Gossip.

THE forthcoming revised and annotated edition of Medwin's 'Life of Shelley' has led Mr. Buxton Forman to examine anew the journals and other papers of Mary Jane Clairmont, better known as "Claire"—the mother of Byron's ill-starred little daughter Allegra, and the house-companion of Shelley and his second wife during the eventful years between 1818 and 1822. The papers in question have by no means declined in interest by being allowed to slumber for twenty years or so; and during that lapse of time many persons whose feelings might have been wounded by disclosures have passed beyond pain or annoyance. Claire Clairmont has been far too well abused not to be allowed a word in reply when her turn comes; and it is by no means unlikely, if we are rightly informed, that the final result of this fresh examination of her journals will be their publication *in extenso*, duly elucidated.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC will deliver a lecture on 'The Mechanics of Books' at the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Monday evening, at 7.30. Sir William Robertson Nicoll will occupy the chair. The lecture is given to members of the book-trade and their friends, under the auspices of the National Book-Trade Provident Society. Tickets can be had from leading booksellers, or from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Crockett, Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

It will be of interest to Shakespeare students to know that, on the suggestion of Prof. Gollancz, a Shakespeare Library is being organized at the Earl's Court Exhibition. It is under the management of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, and is receiving the support of the leading publishers.

THE NEW ZEALAND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT prints a monthly illustrated paper, *The School Journal*, for free circulation among pupils attending public primary schools. It is composed largely of articles dealing with the history and geography of New Zealand, of the rest of the British Empire, and foreign countries. Nature knowledge is also included.

SIR HERBERT S. LEON will preside at the annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association, which is to take place at the Trocadero, Piccadilly, next Tuesday. The speakers will include Sir E. Ray Lankester, Earl Russell, Sir Edward Brabrook, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., and Mr. George Greenwood, M.P.; and among those present will be Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, Sir Hiram Maxim, and Sir W. P. Byles, M.P.

UNDER the title 'Old Irish Society,' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish immediately a volume of historical essays by Mrs. J. R. Green. The essays deal with the following subjects: 'The Way of History in Ireland,' 'The Trade Routes of Ireland,' 'A Great Irish Lady,' 'A

Castle at Ardglass,' and 'Tradition in History,' the last-named being reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*. The separate studies are linked by the indications which they give of Irish civilization both before and after the Norman invasion.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a series of textbooks dealing with philosophy from the historical point of view. The series, which is edited by Sir Henry Jones, will comprise: (1) the History of Greek Philosophy as one continuous development; (2) the History of Modern Philosophy in parallel movements from Descartes to Kant, and from Hobbes to Reid; and from Kant through his idealist successors on the one side, and through his naturalist successors on the other. Finally, the application of Philosophy will be shown—(a) in Educational Theory, (b) in Political Theory.

The first volume will be 'The Evolution of Educational Theory,' by Prof. John Adams, which is to be published immediately. 'The History of Greek Philosophy from Thales to Aristotle,' by Prof. John Burnett, and of 'Modern Philosophy from Hobbes to Reid,' by Prof. G. F. Stout, are due in the autumn. Other volumes arranged are the 'History of Philosophy from Descartes to Kant,' by Prof. Latta; 'Hegel and his Idealist Successors,' by the editor; and 'Political Philosophy,' by Dr. R. A. Duff.

The series, when complete, will give English students a history of the movement of philosophical thought with a more intimate appeal than could be transmitted through a foreign medium.

IN 'The Church in the Pages of *Punch*,' which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish on the 14th inst., with seven illustrations, the Rev. D. Wallace Duthie, author of 'A Bishop in the Rough,' has gathered the points of view from which public opinion, as reflected by Mr. *Punch*, has regarded the clergy and their action during the last seventy years. Mr. G. W. E. Russell has written a Prefatory Note to the volume.

VOL. VII. of Mr. J. W. Fortescue's great 'History of the British Army' may be expected shortly. It covers the operations of the years 1809 and 1810. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers of the work.

'WAR AND THE PRIVATE CITIZEN,' by Dr. A. Pearce Higgins, will contain chapters on the conversion of merchant ships into warships, and the opening by belligerents to neutrals of closed trade, two questions which were left unsolved by the Naval Conference of London. The former topic is examined at length, the arguments for and against conversion on the high seas are stated—it is hoped, impartially—and suggestions are made as to the steps which Great Britain and other Powers holding similar views may take to give effect to their contention. Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., contributes an Introductory Note to the volume, which will be published by Messrs. P. S. King & Son.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. publish to-day a new historical romance by

Mr. Charles Major, entitled 'The Touchstone of Fortune.' The same firm hopes to issue shortly three other works of fiction. The first, 'Pan's Garden,' by Mr. Algernon Blackwood, is described as "a volume of nature stories." In it the author treats aspects of nature from various points of view in their effect upon human beings. The second, 'The Sign,' by Mrs. Romilly Fedden, is a story of art life, with the scenes laid in Brittany. The third, 'The Friar of Wittenberg,' by Mr. William Stearns Davis, is a novel built round Martin Luther.

MESSRS. CASSELL have written to us with regard to our remark, in a favourable notice of their publication 'Wild Flowers as They Grow,' that the frontispiece picturing a daffodil was insecurely attached in the copy sent to us for review. They say that they have had the stock thoroughly examined, and each copy appears to be in perfect condition, so that "we are compelled to think you must have received 'the exceptional copy.'"

MESSRS. BOWES & BOWES of Cambridge are about to publish, under the title of 'Tales of Madingley,' a romance by Col. T. W. Harding, which is based on the traditions and legends of the old Tudor mansion where King Edward VII. stayed when keeping his terms at Cambridge. The volume has numerous illustrations by Mr. H. M. Brock.

MESSRS. M. H. GILL & SON of Dublin will shortly publish 'The Neighbourhood of Dublin: its Topography, Antiquities, and Historical Associations,' by Mr. Weston St. John Joyce, who for many years past has identified himself with the subject. The volume will contain an Introduction by Dr. P. W. Joyce, and will be profusely illustrated with the author's photographs and sketches.

THE death of Dr. Henry Sweet, University Reader in Phonetics at Oxford since 1901, at the age of 67, is a great loss to English philology, of which he was one of the most vigorous and skilled exponents. His editions in Old and Middle English are of standard value, and his 'Primer,' 'Reader,' and 'Student's Dictionary' of Anglo-Saxon are used everywhere. His books on Phonetics are of special importance, and his brief 'History of Language' is an excellent introduction to comparative philology.

THE REV. ALFRED JOHN CHURCH, who died on Saturday last at the age of 83, was a master at the Merchant Taylors' School, Head Master in turn of the Grammar Schools of Henley and Retford, and Professor of Latin at University College, London. He will be remembered for his work on the classics. He began by writing a translation of Tacitus with the Rev. W. J. Brodribb which has become the standard rendering in English. His 'Stories from Homer,' 'Stories from Virgil,' and similar popularizations of the classics for young people, have been the delight of many, and have not been improved upon by many competitors.

SCIENCE

The Doctor and the People. By H. De Carle Woodcock. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS book has been published just at the right moment. The nation has to decide before July next how the Insurance Act may best be applied, so that the health and strength of the great majority of its citizens may be safeguarded. All other measures sink into insignificance when compared with a problem of such vast magnitude. Party strife and wirepulling under these conditions become almost an insult to the understanding, and their pettiness degrades the traditions of our system of government.

The greatest stumbling-block to the efficient working of the Act is at present the position of the doctors. A lack of confidence, a feeling that the men who are going to bear the heat and burden of the day have not been sufficiently consulted, is largely responsible for the attitude of hostility assumed by a considerable number of the profession at the present time. The author of this volume points out that it is the general practitioner who is going either to make or mar the Act, here criticized somewhat severely, and that our legislators could scarcely have realized how intimate is the relationship existing between patient and doctor, particularly amongst the poor. The "G.P." is often the best friend of the poor; he also not infrequently acts the part of a guide and counsellor. Mr. De Carle Woodcock was at one time a Poor Law Medical Officer, and he gives what cannot be designated as other than a thrilling account of his experiences. The reader will obtain a very fair notion of the work which a medical man is called upon to do. The situation is summed up from the patient's point of view by saying that

"in a proportion of cases the general practitioner seeks the aid of a specialist; but he is himself incomparably the biggest man in medicine. He is a safe man to entrust your health to; the specialist is not."

The discontent amongst both the people and the doctor is due to the bad system at present in vogue, and not to want of skill on the part of the medical attendant.

The nation has at last become fully alive to the importance of preventing disease. There can be no question that the future of medicine lies in this direction, also in the early recognition of disease when present. The author shows clearly that the "G.P." has not had the requisite opportunity to develop his art on modern lines.

During the last few years Schools for Mothers have been started, of which the "Infant Consultation" forms an import-

ant part. At these institutions the medical attendant has a chance of regulating the diet and general hygiene of infancy. The results so far have been remarkably good, and will undoubtedly have an enormous influence on the general physique of the nation. Before this work was started, the doctor usually saw nothing of the child until he was suddenly called in, so that he could sign the death certificate should it become necessary. The amount of disease which these institutions alone have prevented it is impossible to estimate. The regular attendance of the mothers is, however, the best criterion of their usefulness. We feel certain that any alteration in our present system should first be directed to raising the national standard of health amongst our infant population.

Mr. Woodcock says that, if we want the young enthusiast to join the ranks of the "G.P." in the future, we must interest him in his work and enable him to keep in touch with modern ideas; he suggests that the Poor Law infirmary should admit the practitioner as an out-patient physician or surgeon, who might have a few in-patient beds as well—in fact, copy the system of our general hospitals. By our present arrangements, directly the patient is admitted into the infirmary, the resident staff take the responsibility, and the family attendant loses sight of the case; he is unable in these circumstances to watch the effect of treatment and follow the course of events, which would be a great educational advantage to him. The Board of Education receives some criticism for not appointing the general practitioner to the post of medical school inspector in all cases. He would in most instances be the man on the spot, who would know the homes from which the children came.

Then, again, with regard to the problem of tuberculosis, the "G.P.," if he were given the opportunity, is by far the best man who could be chosen to search out the cases requiring help. If he were allowed access to a laboratory in his locality which was presided over by a skilled pathologist, he could have the sputum examined for tubercle bacilli; and he could certainly treat the patients in their homes (which is at present being done through the tuberculosis dispensaries) just as efficiently as any one else. There is also no reason why he should not discover contact cases, and give tuberculin when it is needed.

This is really a matter of the greatest importance. The public do not realize the costliness of these dispensaries when the work could be done by the men on the spot, and, further, they do not consider the ultimate harm that will result if the young man fresh from the hospitals, and willing to live amongst the poor is prevented from treating cases which ought to form an important part of his practice.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Cooper (Irving S.), *WAYS TO PERFECT HEALTH*, 1/6 net.

Adyar, Madras, 'Theosophist' Office

There would seem to be justification for the statement that the dietetic instruction given in medical colleges is superficial and uncompromisingly orthodox, but it must be admitted that vegetarian enthusiasts do their best to remedy the prevailing condition of ignorance. This book, which repeats much that is familiar to all, tilts in unfamiliar fashion against the wool-wearers, and describes the uses of the "protective web formed of atomic matter" which safeguards man from hostile influences, and which, when rent, reveals to him the "sub-human creatures which throng the lowest levels of the unseen world." It forms No. 2 of *Manuals of Occultism*.

Forsyth (A. R.), *LECTURES ON THE DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY OF CURVES AND SURFACES*, 21/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The substance of a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Forsyth during his tenure of the Sadlerian Professorship at Cambridge forms the basis of the present work. Notwithstanding its elaborate nature, it does not pretend to be anything like a complete treatment of the subject, but is rather intended, in the author's words, "for students who, later, may devote themselves to original work." The volume is well fitted for this purpose, *inter alia*, by useful historical and bibliographical introductions to the different chapters.

Health Habits, and How to Train Them, with an Introduction by a Leading Physician. 1/ net. Cassell

A handy manual which will serve as a useful guide on such subjects as fatigue, over-exertion, and the like. It gives sound advice as to conserving the bodily activities, avoiding mechanical routine in taking exercise, and the like.

Jones (R. Henry), *EXPERIMENTAL DOMESTIC SCIENCE*, 2/6 Heinemann

This book should be a success, not only with students of domestic economy, but also with the general public, for it contains a large store of useful knowledge. Every chapter deals with some process or article connected with daily life, and explains by aid of experiment what course should be adopted to secure the best results with the minimum of cost and of labour. The sections on the preparation of food, its analysis and adulteration, are particularly good.

Methley (Noël T.), *THE LIFE-BOAT AND ITS STORY*, 7/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

An exhaustive and able study of the origin and development of the life-boat, its equipment, structure, methods of working, and general practicability. Useful comparisons with the life-boats of other nations are also furnished, and the book is well illustrated. It is likely to rank as a standard work on the subject.

National Physical Laboratory Report for the Year 1911. Teddington, Parrott

Embodies the reports of the various departments of the Laboratory, epitomizing the activities of the year. There are also lists of scientific papers published by members of the staff, of subscriptions, donations,

and acquisitions, and other items relevant to the year's work.

Paget (Stephen), FOR AND AGAINST EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS: EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VIVISECTION, 3/6 net. Lewis

Lord Cromer's Introduction is a sensible and moderate statement of his reasons for supporting vivisection. The book itself is a useful summary of the report of the recent Royal Commission, giving evidence on both sides of this much discussed and difficult subject, and the chief results obtained during the past thirty years by the help of experiments on animals. The author writes as Secretary of the Research Defence Society.

Tables annuelles de Constantes et Données numériques de Chimie, de Physique et de Technologie: Vol. I., Année 1910, 21/6 net. Paris, Gauthier-Villars; London, Churchill

United States National Museum: 1887, CENSERS AND INCENSE OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA, by Walter Hough; 1890, VARIATION IN THE SKULL AND HORNS OF THE ISABELLA GAZELLE, by Gerrit S. Miller, jun.; 1897, NAMES APPLIED TO BEES OF THE GENUS OSMIA FOUND IN NORTH AMERICA, by T. D. A. Cockerell; 1898, NEW ARENACEOUS FORAMINIFERA FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CONTIGUOUS WATERS, by Joseph A. Cushman; and 1899, THE CHIMÆROID FISHES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, with Description of a New Species, by Hugh M. Smith.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Pamphlets.

Bell (Robert), THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF CANCER.

This pamphlet is issued by the Society for the Prevention and Relief of Cancer, an organization evidently started by anti-vivisectionists. Dr. Bell tells us that, if we eat no meat or fish and no cooked vegetables, we shall never suffer from cancer. He considers all research in which experiments are made as useless. He gives no justification for his own extraordinary views, but refers to another medical man as a maniac because he is reported to have said that cancer was due to the eating of tomatoes. The whole pamphlet is one that we cannot treat seriously.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 25.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Townsend read a paper on 'The Diffusion and Mobility of Ions in a Magnetic Field.'

Mr. J. J. Manley read a paper 'On the Observed Variations in the Temperature Coefficients of a Precision Balance.' In this paper was given an account of experiments which supplement and extend an earlier research (*Phil. Trans.*, A, 210, p. 387) dealing with changes which may be observed in the resting-points of precision balances.

Dr. Guy Barlow read a paper 'On the Torque produced by a Beam of Light in Oblique Refraction through a Glass Plate.' In accordance with the principle that light carries with it a stream of momentum, the passage of a beam of light through a refracting plate should give rise to a torque on the plate, it being supposed that the reaction is on the matter through which the beam is passing. In 1905 Prof. Poynting and the author made experiments which confirmed this result; but as disturbances, due to gas action, were not eliminated, more exact measurements appeared desirable. In the present experiment the original double-prism arrangement was abandoned in favour of a single cube. A glass cube, of 1 cm. edge, was suspended axially by a fine

quartz fibre. A strong beam of light was sent obliquely through the cube, the angle of incidence having been so adjusted that the beam entered through one half of one face, and emerged through the half face diagonally opposite. The torque was determined from the observed angular deflection of the cube. Observations were made in hydrogen and air with pressures ranging from 1 to 76 cm. Hg. The disturbance due to radio-meter action was found to be inversely proportional to the gas pressure, and could be eliminated. After allowing for the reflected beams, the observed torque (of the order 2×10^{-6} dyne cm.) was within 2 per cent of that calculated from the energy of the beam.

Dr. T. C. Porter read a third paper on 'The Study of Flicker.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 24.—Prof. A. C. Benson in the chair.—Mr. Joseph Offord read a paper upon 'Recent Discoveries of Classical Literature,' in which he gave an account of these for the last twenty years. With few exceptions, such as the manuscript of a lost treatise by Archimedes, all the more important remains recovered have been preserved upon Egyptian papyri, or vellum pieces found in Egypt. Of the many authors enumerated, the chief were the comedies by Menander, the Odes of Bacchylides, the Commentary of Didymus upon the Philippics of Demosthenes, the Pœans of Pindar, the Apology of Antiphon, and the poems of Callimachus. The work by Didymus is particularly valuable for the many extracts he gives of lost historians. To these were added a description of the part recovered of the History of Cratippus, which covers some of the period contained in Xenophon's 'Hellenica'; and a summary of one of the missing books of Livy, and several anonymous chronologies and lists of Olympic victors. Poets were represented by the 'Ætia' and 'Iambi' of Callimachus, containing the story of Acontius and Cydippe, the 'Hypsipyle' and 'Meliambi' of Cercidas, and the curious exultant poetry of Timotheus of Miletus celebrating Salamis. The author, whilst commenting upon these discoveries, carefully specified scores of fragments of authors of every description, discussing the attributions of these pieces. He included all departments of literature, musical, medical, and scientific works, scholia, commentaries, lexicographers, and grammarians—from the last trio many precious quotations from perished books being obtainable. The paper thus afforded a store for reference in the compilation of any future corpus of classic authors.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 1.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.-P., in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1911, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the Institution, was read and adopted, and the report on the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution, which accompanied it, was also read. Forty-six new Members were elected in 1911. Sixty-three lectures and nineteen evening discourses were delivered in the year. The books and pamphlets presented amounted to 281 volumes, making, with 677 volumes (including periodicals bound) purchased by the Managers, a total of 958 volumes added to the library in the year.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 23.—Dr. S. F. Harmer, V.-P., in the chair.

The Secretary exhibited a living specimen of a young female dorsal hyrax (*Dendrohyrax dorsalis*) from Nigeria, recently presented to the Society by Mr. J. L. McKellar, and also a number of photographs of an elephant kraal in Siam which had been presented to the Society by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.

Mr. C. H. O'Donoghue read a paper on 'The Circulatory System of the Common Grass-Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*). Several interesting features correlated with the loss of limbs and the elongation of the body were stated to occur in the blood-vessels. The vessels, like the viscera they supplied, were asymmetrical; not only were those on the right anterior to those on the left, but they were also noticeably larger. No indication of the descent of snakes from a limb-bearing ancestry was to be found in the circulatory system, save perhaps a small pair of veins which might correspond to the pelvic veins in Lacertilia. There was a marked tendency for the vessels to form longitudinal systems, e.g., the arteries supplying the gut and the fat-bodies; and each ovarian artery

formed a longitudinal trunk along the corresponding supra-renal body. The hepatic portal vein arose by two roots, one from each renal portal vein, and ran the whole length of the gut up to the liver. By the side of each oviduct was a conspicuous oviducal sinus, a vessel which had not been described previously in snakes.

The right carotid artery was not present in the adult, and to compensate for this the left side of the head received its arterial blood by means of three anastomoses—one beneath the medulla oblongata, one beneath the fore-brain, and one beneath the symphysis of the lower jaw. The part of the anterior cardinal vein in the head of the embryo was completely replaced during development by a new vessel, the lateral cephalic vein.

Mr. Julian S. Huxley read a paper containing an account of 'The Courtship of the Redshank (*Totanus calidris*). The first purpose of this paper was to draw attention to the many valuable results to be obtained by simple watching of very common British birds; and the second was to show how the facts observed in the redshank bore on the theory of sexual selection. In this species there was no rival display between several males at once: a single female was courted by a single male, as in man. The courtship started with a pursuit, the hen running in a circuitous course, followed by the cock. The pursuit was followed by a display, but only if the hen were willing that the courtship should continue. During display the cock uttered a special note, spread his tail, raised his wings above his back, and advanced with a curious high-stepping action towards the now stationary female. If the female so wished, pairing followed the display. But in quite 90 per cent of observed courtships the female rejected the male, either during the pursuit or during the display, by simply flying away, when the cock was quite powerless to enforce his desires. Thus the consent of the hen was absolutely necessary if pairing were to take place, and this consent was usually withheld: in other words, selection by the female was a reality in the redshank.

Other interesting points were as follows: The plumage of the two sexes was identical, and was decidedly cryptic when the birds were at rest. During flight the white underside of the wings and the white tail were conspicuously revealed, and probably served as recognition marks. The significance of the red legs was unknown. During display the male drew attention to the underside of the wings by raising and vibrating them, to the tail by fanning it out, and to the red legs by his slow, high steps; besides this he uttered a note heard at no other time. Thus, since the actual colours and structures used in display were found in both sexes, the only peculiarly male possession—the only secondary sexual character of the redshank—was a special behaviour, devoted to showing off these common colours and structures in a special way.

This seemed to show that secondary sexual differences in birds were originally differences of behaviour, and that only when these were established did differences of colour and structure come to be developed.

Mrs. E. W. Sexton contributed a paper based on a small collection of brackish-water Amphipoda from Bremerhaven. Special reference was made to a new species of Gammarus, which inhabited both fresh and brackish water, and was interesting as showing in a marked manner the effects of environment on development.

Mr. C. Tate Regan read a paper containing descriptions of ten new species of South American fishes of the family Loricariidæ in the British Museum collection.

CHALLENGER.—April 24.—Dr. E. J. Allen in the chair.—Dr. H. Muir Evans read a paper on the 'Poison Organs and Venoms of Poisonous Fishes.' After reviewing previous work, he pointed out that the researches of Briot were incorrect, and that this observer had obtained his results by means of a filtered glycerine extract of the spines of Trachinus (the weever). Dr. Evans had used fresh venom for his experiments, and found that hæmolysis took place with fresh venom alone, without the addition of heated serum. But if fresh venom were mixed with glycerine and filtered through filter-paper, the results were similar to those of Briot; they were, however, different if a Berkefeld filter were used instead of filter-paper, just as the action of liver-extract is affected according as it is filtered through cloth or through filter-paper. Dr. Evans then described the conclusions of Porta, from examination of sections of the spine of the sting ray (*Trygon pastinaca*)—conclusions which had been disputed by Pawlowsky, who stated that Porta had confused glandular tissue with

deformed blood-corpuscles, and denied that poison-glands with groups of small cells existed in Trygon. By microphotographs Dr. Evans then showed not only that Porta's triangular glands really existed, but also that they were only part of a large system present throughout the whole spine. The latter was described as consisting: (1) of an intra-caudal portion, of bony mesh-work containing round-celled glandular tissue and masses of secretion surrounded by flattened cells; (2) of an intermediate portion, with the ventral ridge still embedded in the tail, with gland follicles either radiating towards the convex surface or running longitudinally in the ventral prominence: formed secretion can be seen running into the lateral grooves; (3) the free portion, with the triangular masses of Porta, and cavities occupied by small-celled tissue and formed secretion; towards the tip of the spine these become three, one in each lateral portion and one in the ventral ridge. The hemolytic properties of these venoms were dealt with; and in the ensuing discussion the painful toxic effects of the sting were described by one speaker from personal experience.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—April 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Dr. A. A. Payne and Mr. Gordon Fraser were elected Members. Dr. P. Nelson contributed a treatise on 'The Pre-Revolutionary Coinage of America,' in which he explained in detail the series of coins beginning with the royal of Elizabeth, bearing a legend which refers to the colonization of Virginia by Raleigh in 1584, and closing with the halfpence and farthings of 1773 and 1774, the latest issues prior to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine furnished an interesting account of the discovery of a hoard of 236 silver coins at Abbeylands, Abbeylioux, co. Kildare. The treasure, which was contained in a brown jug of "Bellarmine" ware, had evidently been hidden during the troubles of Charles I.'s reign, and comprised the silver currency common to Ireland since the reign of Edward VI., with the additions of one quarter-thistle of James VI. of Scotland, French money of Louis XIII. and Henry IV., and forty-five portions of Spanish dollars much worn and clipped. Amongst the coins of Charles I. were an Ormonde sixpence and a half-crown of the "blacksmith" type.

Mr. Edward Wooler showed six specimens from a quantity of plain base-metal pieces recently discovered in widening a road at Darlington. These, Mr. Fentiman explained, were a forger's stock-in-trade and intended to pass as the worn shillings current towards the end of the reign of George III.

In illustration of Dr. Nelson's paper, Mr. Bernard Roth and Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited series of the rarer examples of the early American coinage.

Mr. Shirley Fox showed a groat, half-groat, penny, and farthing—the last hitherto unknown—of the Calais mint of Henry VI., bearing a leaf upon the King's bust and after the word *CALISE* in the legend.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Institution, 8.—General Meeting.
Tues. Society of Engineers, 7.—'Principles of Siliculture,' Mr. J. Bunney. (Junior Meeting).
 Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Effect of Intermittency in Limiting Electric Traction for City and Suburban Passenger Transport,' Mr. W. T. Lewis.
 Aristotelian, 8.—'Imagery and Memory,' Miss Beatrice Edgell.
 Institute of British Architects, 8.—Annual Meeting.
 Society of Arts, 8.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture II., Capt. R. B. Banksy. (Howard Lecture).
 Geographical, 8.30.—'United Nations,' Mr. C. L. Temple.
Wed. Royal Institution, 8.—'Insect Distribution, with Special Reference to the British Islands,' Lecture II., Mr. F. B. Brown.
 Society of Arts, 8.30.—'Colonial Vine Culture,' Mr. Alan Burgoyne. (Colonial Section).
 Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Geographical Distribution of Certain Primitive Appliances,' Mr. H. Balfour.
 Zoological, 8.30.—'On a Collection of Fishes made by Mr. A. Blayney Percival in British East Africa to the East of Lake Baringo,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'Studies in the Fossorial Ways of the Family Scolidae, Subfamilies Eildine and Anthracinae,' Mr. R. E. Turner; 'Notes on the Spanish Ibez,' Mr. A. Chapman.
Thurs. Society of Arts, 8.—'British Rule in Nigeria,' Mr. E. D. Morel.
 Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Lecture II., Prof. J. N. Collie.
 Royal, 8.30.—'On the Variation with Temperature of the Rate of a Chemical Change,' Dr. A. Vernon Harcourt; 'Some Phenomena of sunspots and of Terrestrial Magnetism,' Dr. C. Chree; 'On the Ultimate Lines and the Quantities of the Elements producing the Lines in Spectra of the Oxhydrogen Flame and Spark,' Mr. W. N. Hartley and Mr. H. W. Moss; 'The Transformations of the Active Deposit of Thorium,' Messrs. E. Marsden and C. G. Darwin; 'On the β Particles Emitted by Sheets of Matter of Different Thicknesses,' Mr. W. Wilson.
 Institution of Electrical Engineers, 7.30.—'The Behaviour of D. C. Watt Hour Meters, more especially for Traction Loads,' Messrs. S. W. Melson and R. Eastland; and 'Electric Motors on Variable Loads,' Prof. D. Robertson.
Fri. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
 Astronomical, 8.
 Royal Institution, 8.—'The Gaumont Speaking Cinematograph Films,' Prof. W. Stirling.
Sat. Interpretation in Song: (1) Equipment, Mr. H. Plunket Greene.

Science Gossip.

A PRELIMINARY programme has been issued for this year's meeting of the British Association, which is to take place at Dundee from September 4th to 11th.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM is to lecture on 'Icebergs' at the Royal Societies' Club next Thursday.

YET a new form of dark radiation seems to have been discovered by Prof. A. Remelé, who has been experimenting for some years with nitrate of boron. He has found that this substance gives off at ordinary temperatures radiations which will influence a photographic plate through several thicknesses of black paper, leather, india-rubber, and glass, and the images obtained strongly resemble those given by the X-rays. The radiations are completely absorbed by metals. Electroscopic examination shows that nitrate of boron, like nitrate of uranium, emits electrons or negative particles, and it is suggested that this points to some connexion of nitrogen with radio-active phenomena hitherto unsuspected. It is certainly curious that up to the present radio-activity has generally manifested itself in the presence of salts.

Two English observers, Messrs. Macalister and Bramwell, having lately called attention to the efficacy of the extent of the root of *Symphytum consolidida* or black briony as a styptic and astringent, it has been examined in Paris by different chemists, with the result that it has been found to contain a large quantity of allantoin. This, in its turn, proves to be a great promoter of cellular proliferation, and therefore to be of great use in the closing of obstinate wounds and sluggish ulcers.

RECENT observations of lunar eclipses and occultations by Prof. W. Luther of Düsseldorf have led him to the conclusion that the moon possesses an atmosphere, or is, at any rate, surrounded by a layer of absorbent matter, not less than a hundred kilometres high. This is chiefly based on the fact that on the occultation by the moon of the planet Mars on December 5th last the part of the planet seen in outline on the moon's surface seemed to be veiled in cloud of a grey colour, which has led to some confusion on the part of English commentators on the announcement, owing to their having mistaken grey (*grau*) for green (*grün*).

A STATISTICAL review of cometary discoveries discloses the remarkable fact that of 376 comets discovered since the sixteenth century, no fewer than 64 were found at Marseilles, which thus takes the first place in the list. Paris comes next with 46 discoveries; Geneva, Florence, Lick, Nice, and Berlin following with 16, 15, 14, 12, and 12 respectively. Great Britain is "nowhere" in this particular form of competition.

Of the 376 comets, 106 were periodic, and 19 have been observed at more than one return; only 56 have been visible to the naked eye, and 7 could be seen in full daylight.

THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold a meeting at Southport from Saturday, the 11th inst. Fellows and others proposing to attend the meeting and the dinner are requested to communicate with the Secretary, 70, Victoria Street, S.W., not later than Thursday next.

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, at its meeting on Friday in last week, appointed Mr. Francis A. Duffield to the post of Demonstrator in Experimental Physiology and Pharmacology.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bussy (Dorothy), EUGÈNE DELACROIX, 2/6 net. Duckworth.

This is a reissue of a popular and readable account of a painter whose influence on others was more important than his intrinsic achievement. It is comparatively easy to make out in literary form a case for considering Delacroix a great master, particularly if we regard the artistic innovators of the last forty years as permanently possessing the interest they legitimately had for their contemporaries, and the author performs this pious task persuasively enough to the sympathetic reader.

Furst (Herbert E. A.), INDIVIDUALITY AND ART, 3/6 net. Macmillan.

This is a clever piece of historical criticism in the form of an analysis of 'The Fighting Téméraire.' The author's thesis is that Turner's art was only possible when and where it actually arose. Paul Bril, William van der Velde the younger, and Claude Lorraine show the elements of his style in an earlier stage, and the author ingeniously traces the way in which Turner came to study them. For instance, Sir George Beaumont collected Claude, which were brought from France by the exiled nobility, set a fashion in them, and by his praise of Claude spurred Turner on to emulate him. The facts of Turner's life are also adduced to show how he became a painter at all; how his solitary disposition, which unfitted him for society, led him to landscape painting; how his love of champagne and whitebait sent him to Greenwich on the day when the old warship was towed to her last berth, and so on *ad infinitum*, though not by any means *ad nauseam*.

Therefore the author concludes that the picture "happened as inevitably as the Fall of Rome, and is as much to Turner's credit as the rotation of the earth upon its axis." We are alarmed. If it is true, we are but automatons in a mechanical world. We think that Mr. Furst hardly does justice to the metaphysical difficulties of the matter, and he accepts the practical view of cause and effect as an ultimate fact of metaphysics. There the error seems to lie. Nor can we deny individuality without denying personal identity and a host of other convenient postulates. But if we refuse to accept Mr. Furst's ideas of philosophy, we can watch with pleasure the pricking of certain bubbles of that sentimental criticism which finds in creative art intentional symbolism and the conscious suggestion of intellectual values. "It is only the clumsy, uninventive artist who thinks," said Ruskin, though he forgot his own dictum the moment after.

Lewer (H. W.) and Wall (J. C.), CHURCH CHESTS IN ESSEX.

Reprinted from *The Essex Review*. An instructive essay on the construction, carving, and ornamentation of the ancient chests preserved in Essex churches.

Zur Kunstgeschichte des Auslandes: Heft 93, AEGINETEN UND ARCHÄOLOGEN, EINE KRITIK, von Maximilian von Grotte, 6m.; Heft 94, UNTERITALISCHE GRABDENKMÄLER, von Rudolf Pagenstecher, 12m. Strassburg, Heitz & Mündel.

The first of these monographs is Herr von Grotte's slashing attack upon the late Adolf

Furtwängler's conjectural reconstruction and interpretation of the Æginetan pediments. His own—of the western pediment—approaches somewhat more nearly that in the Glyptothek at Munich; while instead of a temple to the nymph Aphaia he argues that the statues belong to a temple of Athene built, possibly on the site of an older temple to the nymph, after the battle of Salamis. Furtwängler's theory—to which the discovery of a third statue of Athene gave rise—that we have here a competition between sculptors, he rejects as absurd, explaining the third figure as having been set upon the roof. While admitting the force of many of Herr von Groote's arguments, we find his reiterated discourtesies towards Furtwängler wearisome—to say nothing more.

The second monograph—on tombs in Lower Italy—is a discussion of sepulchral vases and the monuments depicted upon them, chiefly in the form of description of the illustrations. This work professes to be no more than a preliminary to the great treatise on the vases of Lower Italy which must some day be forthcoming: meanwhile it brings together much material not hitherto easily accessible, and elucidates many points as to the relations between the art of Greece and that of the Italian colonies, and again between that of Tarentum and Apulia.

MR. WALTER SICKERT AT THE CARFAX GALLERY.

If this collection contains few important recent works from Mr. Sickert's hand, we are somewhat compensated by the opportunity of comparing his earlier and his later manner. This comparison is not entirely favourable to the latter, for, although the artist's command of form is enormously enhanced, yet the fluent and supremely graceful touch of such early work as No. 19, *Pinder's Circus*, or No. 10, *The Old Oxford*, has beauty which we regret when, for purposes of easy revision, it is changed for a more abrupt method. The largest of the recent paintings, *The Old Bedford* (34), is expressed in a technique virtually identical with that of his younger colleagues of the "Camden Town Group." Messrs. Gilman and Spencer Gore, differing from them mainly by a keener zest for the romance of perspective effects. The shower of detached strokes of which it is made up lends itself admirably to bold comparisons of angle from end to end of the picture, adapted as it is to perpetual retouching, which even at the eleventh hour may stress unforeseen relations. By this very provisional quality, however, the interest of the execution is less momentous than is to be found in painting which must be completed "now or never," before the paint dries, as in the precarious and nervous method by which Whistler was fain to cover the whole surface of a picture in one skin of fluid paint, or the more amazing calculated audacity whereby a fresco painter like Michelangelo might divide his design into sections—each a day's work, to be done and left to fill its place in a sustained, imaginative conception. It is only in such more difficult technical tasks that the subtler possibilities of paint structure are explored, although the complexities of natural structure may be more readily expressed by the typical modern method. The exponents of that method are tempted to forget that, however interesting reality may be, painting is not reality, and will revenge neglect by claiming to be judged ultimately on its intrinsic merits as paint.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE most important exhibit of this year's Academy is to be found not among the pictures, but in the sculpture room. We must not ask from Mr. Havard Thomas what he does not set out to give us; his *Thyrsis* (1990) is purely classic in inspiration, and for our own part we accept its complete failure to reflect "the Spirit of the Age" with cheerful resignation. As in his 'Lycidas,' we admire unreservedly a scholarly masterpiece of delicate realism, already wrought to an exquisite finish, which we know will be still further enhanced by the artist's admirable craftsmanship upon the bronze. The pose of the figure is a little less happy than that of the earlier statue, in which the first vague gesture preceding speech expressed quite admirably the working of the mind formulating its message. The slightest of external movements indicated the inner life of the man, and thus furnished a theme completely suited to an artist absorbed in the beauty of the human body as a thing capable of movement, but not actually in motion. The fluting 'Thyrsis,' with its more obvious, though still gentle action, departs a little from the static ideal of purely realistic sculpture, and in proportion as it does so we feel that the complex representation of the manner in which the visible muscles are supported by the underlying bone might be to some extent replaced by a more abstract conception, based more on the mathematical conception of the interpenetration of solids. This, bringing more clearly into light the principles upon which the different elements of the figure are combined, and laying less stress on the multiplicity and actuality of those material elements, would avoid that look of a real body frozen into immobility in the act of motion. In the face of the 'Thyrsis' we think we see signs that Mr. Thomas has himself felt this need for abstraction; but, as he has not yielded to the impulse elsewhere, the result is to give this passage a somewhat mask-like appearance.

For these reasons we consider the statue a little less perfect than its superb predecessor, the alleged ungainliness of which was, we submit, only the originality of a fresh plastic theme, shocking to critics lacking in sympathy with the physical impulses of the body. From its more readily comprehended action, the present work will probably be more generally popular, and visitors, consenting to become familiar with the vivid, yet restrained draughtsmanship underlying its contours, may realize with something of a shock how flaccid and formless is most of the modelling they are accustomed to accept as sufficient. The superb structure of details like the ankles and feet will appeal even to those unable to appreciate the full complexity of the design of which they form a part.

To criticize in detail the anatomical expressiveness of so learned a master of human structure is in itself an act of temerity, yet since the function of a critic is to criticize, we respectfully question the suitability of one minor feature—the importance accorded to the trench on the outer side of the right thigh dividing the hamstring muscles from the fleshy mass of the front of the thigh. This trench is, of course, very visible when the weight of the body is thrown sideways on to a bent leg; but as the lower head of the thighbone clicks back into the locked position, as it practically has done in the moment chosen, its effect is surely to consolidate from within the column of the leg, and we submit that the emphasis accorded to this uncharacteristic

trait weakens the main pillar of the structure, and stresses what is not typical of the pose.

In this first impression of the exhibition we may also note with satisfaction a work—*Echo and Narcissus* (1769)—more superficially studied, it is true, than that of Mr. Thomas, which indicates that Mr. Albert Hodge is redeeming the promise of some years back, and rallying from a period of rather empty formality.

In the more popular art of painting one of the novelties to record is of a negative character—two of the principal exhibits in the large gallery are not to be in place till some time after the opening of the exhibition. We do not wish to judge in advance the merit of these works—the *State Portrait of His Majesty the King* (148), by Sir Luke Fildes, and Mr. Bacon's picture of *The Coronation* (149)—but it is not to be denied that the instinctive feeling of one critic at least resembles gratitude to the fates. Previous pictures of such subjects make us willing that the precedent should be extended further. Sir Edward Poynter's principal contribution, *A Little Mishap* (167), seems oddly placed in its central position. By no means without charm, it looks like the work of an inexperienced, well-meaning painter with a nice personal sentiment and respect for the gentle things of life. Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema's *Preparations in the Coliseum* (60) arouses curiosity as to what the artist might do if, eschewing figure-drawing, he should devote himself solely to the painting of still-life, for which he has a natural gift.

Among the older Academicians Mr. H. W. B. Davis is the most successful. There is no more beautiful landscape in the Academy than his accomplished and spontaneous *Skirt of the Dunes at Condette, Pas de Calais* (198). The extremes of blue in sky and water might perhaps have been a little better supported by a stronger development of the blue element in the lighting of the cattle, but these cattle are excellent in their apparently fortuitous, yet well-balanced grouping, and the whole design, for all its wealth of detail, is kept—on the whole—wonderfully in tune. The paint is modulated with a subtlety which compares favourably with the *tour de force* of a painter of a later generation—Mr. Arnesby Brown—whose *Norfolk Landscape* (237) is nevertheless the best large picture he has painted.

Mr. Clausen seems to share Mr. Arnesby Brown's fear of anything like formality of design, and his pale high-toned picture, *The Window* (204), suffers in consequence from a lack of structural backbone. The seated figure, above all, is too formless to fill any function in the scheme, and we regret that Mr. Clausen could not have read into the arrangement of its receding planes forms having some affinity with the arched foliage seen in the garden outside, so that the lines of the picture might have ranged themselves into two main categories: the upright window frames and curtains and the upright figure; the curved and sloping surfaces of the sunlit boughs and the seated figure. The control and distribution of this main contrast seem to offer the natural theme to draw from such a subject.

Of the younger Associates Mr. Orpen is the most successful in a series of portraits which are a triumph of methodical and clean painting of a photographic order. Mr. Lavery's *La Mort du Cygne: Anna Pavlova* (415) will be popular, but it proves how wisely Degas divined the scale suitable for realistic presentation of such transient effects. Mr. Charles Shannon has endowed

his *Morning Toilet* (247) with a pleasant scheme of colour, but it is a patchwork of figures, and the semi-nudity of the principal one shows a foolish perversity not making for massive design.

Finally, we must welcome an admirable little painting by Mr. Byam Shaw, *The Game Dish* (511), which shows him content, as all too rarely, to cultivate delightfully his great natural gift for modest realism on a small scale. There are passages, as in the shadowed part of the figure beneath the basket, which indicate a fine colourist in the making; but there are certain tones of red on the light side of the figure which suggest that his judgment in such matters is not quite matured. The drawing of face and hands, moreover, is careful and symmetrical rather than vigorous; but there are few pictures in the Academy in which the artist has so much the air of meaning what he says. The touch is concise and vigorous, the modelling rounded without being petty. Mr. Shaw has, we hope, realized that he is the heir, not of the Pre-Raphaelites, but of the little Dutch masters, and that, as a sober, but forcible colourist and an historian of contemporary manners and character, he may make an assured place in modern art.

SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, April 26th, the following works. Drawings: J. S. Cotman, Mont St. Michel, Normandy, 105*l.*; The Statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, with numerous figures grouped round the base, 178*l.* 10*s.* Pictures: J. Crome, A Scene near Catton, Norwich, a woody road scene, with a peasant and cart; felled timber on the right, 630*l.*; A View at Salhouse, near Norwich, a group of trees overhanging the water, a boat on the right, 252*l.* J. van Goyen, The Castle and Town of Nimeguen, the river flowing across the foreground, the town on the further bank, 1,050*l.* Hobbema, A Woody Landscape, with farm, cottages, and figures on a road, 462*l.*

The same firm sold on Monday last the following pictures: A. Cuyp, Four Sheep, a Kid, and a Brass Milk-can, 210*l.* G. Dow, Portrait of a Youth, in dark dress, and cap trimmed with fur; seated, holding a stick in his right hand, 210*l.* Van Scorel, The Madonna, in blue dress and cloak, holding the Infant Saviour in her arms, 325*l.* 10*s.*

Fine Art Gossip.

AT Messrs. Dowdeswell's Galleries is an interesting collection of drawings of the Italian decadence—rarely admirable intrinsically, but valuable as a rather discredited byway in which the artist in search of suggestions may pick up bargains. There is no competition for such crumbs of inspiration as are to be found in these circles, and Vermeer has shown us the wisdom of a great artist not too proud to borrow of alleged inferiors. Strada's *River God* (16) is perhaps the most impressive work, displaying a vein of mannered, but beautiful design little worked except by an occasional sculptor of small bronzes inspired by Michelangelo. A series of drawings by Cambiaso (39-43) is also noteworthy, and a magnificent Canaletto previously noticed (80).

At the French Gallery a large collection of the work of Josef Israëls contains two portraits of exceptional quality, *The Artist* (27) and *A Son of God's People* (12).

At the Meryon Gallery in Davies Street Mr. Hanslip Fletcher shows himself a careful and adroit architectural draughtsman; while Mr. Frank Emanuel, principally known to us by similar work, contents himself with exhibiting some marine sketches, of which No. 11, *The Doldrums*, and No. 7, *Suez Canal under Searchlight*, are by far the best.

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM's collection of Japanese colour-prints on view at Messrs. Sotheby's is extraordinarily copious, and includes many fine works by little-known artists as well as by masters of repute.

DR. HOPE MOULTON's Hibbert Lectures on 'Early Zoroastrianism' began again on Tuesday last (April 30th) with the fourth of the series, in which the lecturer addressed himself to the "doctrine of Evil." According to him, complete dualism, or the belief in the eternal antagonism of two equal eternal and independent powers, formed part of the religion of the Magi or the non-Aryan tribes whose supremacy Darius overthrew. The religion of Zoroaster, on the other hand, was, on the same authority, monotheistic, at least in tendency, and held its great god Ahura Mazda to be in the long run victorious over the Evil Spirit, or Ahriman. That he is right as to the tendency cannot be doubted, for the modern Parsis, who have continued Zoroaster's teaching, are not dualists. The Avesta, in its Sassanian recension, goes the same way; but what the Zoroastrian religion was originally depends entirely upon the vexed question of the date we are to assign to Zoroaster himself. This, as has been said before in *The Athenæum*, is the crucial point of the whole affair, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Hope Moulton will endeavour to throw some light upon it before the conclusion of his series of lectures.

THE great find of Manichean documents in Chinese Turkestan made, as announced in *The Athenæum* at the time, by Dr. Aurel Stein, exploring at the expense of the Government of India, and by the French, Russian, and German expeditions, is beginning to bear fruit, and many of the MSS. then discovered have already been published. The last, and one of the most important, of these is a treatise in Chinese, which M. Édouard Chavannes and M. P. Pelliot have just put forth with a French translation and commentary. It is all but complete, only the title and a few words at the beginning being missing, and is in the form of a conversation between Manes himself and one Addas, who is already known to Christian tradition as the Apostle of Manicheism to the East. The contents of the treatise throw great light upon what may be called the mythology of Manicheism, and particularly upon the part played therein by a pair of twin gods, who are called, oddly enough, the Appellant and the Respondent. It is quite possible that we have here a survival of the Heavenly Twins of the Vedas, who perhaps gave rise to the worship of the Dioscuri further west.

DR. ÉDOUARD NAVILLE has during the last week given to a Swiss journal his views on the excavations carried out by him for the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos. He describes a huge construction that he has in part unearthed behind Seti's temple as a giant *mastaba*, or tomb, the walls of which are nearly four metres thick, and are made of enormous blocks of quartzite jointed together with the nicest care. One chamber of this was partly excavated some years ago by Miss Murray, who copied the texts from the Book of the Dead inscribed upon its walls. Dr. Naville shows that the name of Mineptah, which they bear, is plainly a usurpation, and that the construction is probably much earlier than the reign of this descendant of Seti. He does not conceal his hope that the tomb may turn out in the long run to be the legendary tomb of Osiris; but the removal of the superincumbent sand will be a heavy task. Up to the present he has been able to verify the existence of four chambers beyond that disclosed by Miss Murray.

MUSIC

BROWNING AS THE POET OF MUSIC.

I.

MANY poets have shown appreciation of music on its emotional side; but their references to the technical side are rare. Were such knowledge attainable only through the medium of verse, mankind would be aware of few instruments but lyres, harps, lutes, and pipes; of no harmony but a cadence; of no musicians but those of tradition and myth. Hence the peculiar thrill which Browning excites in the musical reader. The author of 'Abt Vogler' sees as deeply into the inner meaning of music—so much more definite, as Mendelssohn said, than words—as does any other poet.

Music (which is earnest of a heaven,
Seeing we know emotions strange by it,
Not else to be revealed).—Pauline.

I state it thus:

There is no truer truth obtainable
By Man than comes of music.

'Parleyings with Certain People':
Charles Avison, VI.

But in this appreciation of music on its spiritual side Browning is not without rivals among both poets and philosophers. It is his subjects, and an aptness of technical allusion possible to none but an expert, which make Browning appeal to a musician as no other poet does. It is somewhat remarkable that a poet quarrying fresh ground should have contented himself with pebbles when great monoliths lay to hand—save that poets are naturally creatures of fancy and caprice! One must also remember that it really mattered little what musician Browning chose as the subject of a poem, for the thought is always his own, and not specially identified with the composer to or through whom he affects to speak it. Probably Abt Vogler was immortalized because Browning needed for subject some one remarkable for his gift of extemporization. Vogler's "invention," referred to in the heading to the poem, it may be explained, was less a new instrument than improvements on an old one—the organ: they were little thought of in his own day, but are largely adopted now. The poet's long residence in Venice accounts for his choice of Baldassare Galuppi, especially as a composer whose music was still in use would not have served his purpose so well. Browning himself tells us what it was made him "parley" with Charles Avison—the recurrence to his mind of an old melody he had heard in his childhood. One at once thinks of "Sound the loud timbrel," an air from a concerto of Avison's which, arranged as an anthem, had an immense popularity in this country, and an even more prolonged vogue in the United States. Yet, strangely enough, it was not through this, his best-known work, but by a somewhat feeble March, long since forgotten, that the Newcastle organist renewed his lease of celebrity.

It should not escape notice that all three of Browning's musical heroes have

some connexion with Italy: Vogler because of his visit in 1773; Galuppi as an Italian by birth and residence; and Avison through his three years' sojourn in the country, and a "little book," as Browning calls it, on 'Musical Expression'—in which he warmly espoused the claims of Italian as against German composers, and to which his fame is chiefly due.

Browning's tribute to certain of music's craftsmen does not exhaust his services to the art. As a young man, he had studied not only practical music under a Mr. Abel, a pupil of Moscheles, but also theory under Relfe, a composer of considerable repute in his day, to whom he makes reference in 'Charles Avison':—

Great John Relfe,
Master of mine, learned, redoubtable,
It little needed thy consummate skill
To fitly figure such a bass!

O Relfe,
An all-unworthy pupil, from the shelf
Of thy laboratory.

As a result of his pupilage Browning himself wrote music—said to be very spirited—to Dorme's "Go and catch a falling star," Hood's "I will not have the mad Clytie," and Peacock's "The mountain sheep are sweeter." Unfortunately, he appears subsequently to have destroyed his settings. But, as is often the case, actual composition was not the greatest benefit his study of theory conferred on him. For from the laws of musical construction Browning draws a wealth of illustration not to be found in either kind or degree in any other poet. It has, indeed, been said that his works hardly contain such another piece of simple perfectness as the definition of a common chord in stanza vii. of 'Abt Vogler':—

Consider it well: each tone of our scale in itself is
naught;
It is everywhere in the world—loud, soft, and all
is said:
Give it to me to use! I mix it with two in my
thought:
And, there! Ye have heard and seen: consider
and bow the head!

Readers of Newman's 'University Sermons' will recall a remarkably similar thought in a passage beginning, "There are seven notes in the scale—make them fourteen."

Nothing distinguishes the student of harmony from a layman in the science more than the different way in which he learns to use the word "discord." To the latter it means something harsh, grating, and unpleasant. To the former it means something without the frequent occurrence of which music would become intolerable through insipidity; something distinguished from concord chiefly because it lacks the sense of finality. A discord arouses, while concord satisfies; a discord is something incomplete in itself, which consequently cannot be used as a final chord, but creates a sense of suspense till followed by what is technically termed its "resolution." Of this Browning shows a keen appreciation. Witness 'A Toccata of Galuppi's':—

Hark, the dominant's persistence till it must be
answered to!
So, an octave struck the answer.

And 'Abt Vogler':—

Why rushed the discords in but that harmony
should be prized?

And 'Charles Avison':—

No lure
Of novel modulation pricked the flat
Forthright persisting melody,—no hint
That discord, sound asleep beneath the flint,
—Struck—might spring spark-like, claim due
tit-for-tat,
Quenched in a concord.

Again, who but a poet well versed in the science of music as well as the practice of it could have introduced a quintet of technicalities into a poetical triplet?

What? Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths
diminished, sigh on sigh,
Told them something? Those suspensions, those
solutions—"Must we die?"
Those commiserating sevenths—"Life might last!
we can but try."

'A Toccata of Galuppi's,' vii.

With the same purpose, one might quote the following lines from 'Parleyings with Charles Avison':—

What, "stone dead" were fools so rash
As style my Avison, because he lacked
Modern appliance, spread out phrase unracked
By modulations fit to make each hair
Stiffen upon his wig? See there—and there!
I sprinkle my reactivities, pitch broadcast
Discord and resolutions, turn aghast
Melody's easy-going, jostle law
With licence, modulate (no Bach in awe),
Change enharmonically (Hudl to thank),
And lo, upstart the flamelets,—what was blank
Turns scarlet, purple, crimson!

See also the fourth, fourteenth, and fifteenth stanzas of this poem. Or the following, from 'Flute-music, with an Accompaniment':—

So, 'twas distance altered
Sharps to flats? The missing
Bar when syncopation faltered
(You thought—paused for kissing!)
Ash-tops too felonious
Intercepted?

Possibly more than one son of Jubal reading this poem has had to have recourse to a dictionary before he understood the reference to "an air of Tulou's," or appreciated the full flavour of the sarcasm in:—

I who, times full twenty,
Turned to ice—no ash-tops aiding—
At his *caldamente*.

The aptness of the title of this poem to its contents, one would think, is sufficiently obvious, the verses being descriptive of a flautist playing his instrument to the accompaniment of a dialogue between two lovers hidden from him by some ash trees. But Miss F. Mary Wilson, in her 'Primer on Browning,' attributes the title to "the precise meaning that may be put upon the words being subsidiary—an 'accompaniment' to their music." The meaning, however, if less profound—and much more easy to apprehend—than is usual with Browning, is not a negligible part of the poem. The verses are a musical illustration of the truth that beauty lies in the eye—in this case the ear—of the beholder.

Three of the four poems Browning wrote under a musical title teach a lesson proper rather to philosophy than art. Music is used to illustrate a subject, not as the subject itself. One cannot but feel that Abt Vogler and Baldassare Galuppi are lay figures on which the poet has dressed his own thought.

CLEMENT ANTROBUS HARRIS.

Musical Gossip.

The first cycle of the 'Ring' at Covent Garden took place on the following dates: April 23rd, 25th, 27th, and 29th. Herr Anton van Rooy, who was in splendid voice, is still the most dignified Wotan on the stage, and Herr Hans Bechstein the best Mime. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel impersonated Brünnhilde in 'Die Walküre' and 'Götterdämmerung,' and Madame Saltzman-Stevens in 'Siegfried.' They are both excellent artists, and acquitted themselves well; Fräulein Kappel, a new-comer, has a voice of good, rich quality, and she was at her best on the last evening. In the first act of 'Die Walküre' Madame Stevens and Herr Cornelius sang and acted in an impressive manner. The latter has scarcely the physical strength required for the exacting part of the hero in the first act of 'Siegfried,' yet all he did was thoroughly well done. Dr. Rottenberg has proved himself an able conductor. At times he reminds one of Dr. Richter, though the latter has—or must we say, had?—certain ways of drawing out tones of different colour from his orchestra peculiar to himself.

'TRISTAN UND ISOLDE' was performed on Wednesday evening with an excellent cast, Madame Saltzman-Stevens and Herr Cornelius taking the name-parts. The orchestral playing was very fine.

M. ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN, a Russian by birth, is a pianist who possesses temperament and exceptional technique. His rendering of Schumann's 'Carneval' at his first recital on Wednesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall proved also that he felt and understood the music. He has very strong and swift fingers, and the tone he produced was at times too loud for the hall, while he was tempted to take some of the movements at far too rapid a rate. Time and experience will, however, soon teach this able player to avoid exaggerations. The programme included a Sonata by Karol Szymanowski. Interesting themes in the opening movement were developed in modern style, while the difficult finale consisted of a cleverly written fugue.

UNDER the auspices of the London Orchestral Association a concert will be given with the combined orchestras of the Philharmonic Society, the Queen's Hall, the London Symphony, the New Symphony, the Beecham, and those of Covent Garden and the London Opera-House—the total number of performers being 600. The conductors will be Mr. Arthur Nikisch, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Henry J. Wood, and Messrs. Landon Ronald and Mr. Thomas Beecham. In this striking way the members of the chief London orchestras will honour their brother musicians who perished in the execution of their duty in the Titanic disaster. The order to play the hymn-tune to calm and comfort the passengers was, however, a spontaneous and noble act on the part of the bandmaster. The concert will probably take place at the Albert Hall, but the date is not yet fixed.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	London Opera-House, Kingway.
MON.	Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Vernon D'Arncliffe's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
TUE.	Frederick Dawson's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Madame Carver's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Leila Duany's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio Concert (Brahms Anniversary), 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Godfrey Ludlow's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Frederick's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Landon's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Arrigo Provvedi's Cello Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Tora House's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Wilhelm Sachse Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Aimée Carver's Violin Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.

THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Eolian Hall.
 — Madame Lavalie's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Louis Fiedinger's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Matinée, 3.30, Little Theatre.
 — Margaret Meredith's Choral Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
 — Wolmann Orchestra, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 FRI. — Marjorie Adams's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Emma Davidson, Dorothea Walwyn, and Percival Garratt's Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
 — Alfred Eastner's Harp Recital, 3.30, Steinway Hall.
 — Madame de St. André's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 SAT. — Marie Gabrielle Leachetitzky's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.

DRAMA

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ACTORS.

THE title of this book is too vague, for it suggests a general survey of Shakespeare and his dramas. If the play of 'King Henry VIII.' be excepted as of doubtful authorship, only to five of the poet's thirty odd dramas is reference made, while from these five there are set apart, for special notice, some half a dozen well-known characters which from time to time have constituted the repertory of eminent actors and actresses. As regards the choice of plays, Mr. Winter frankly admits that this is due to consideration of the commercial interests of his publishers, "whose confidence and liberality make so large an investment in the enterprise which I have undertaken."

Here then is a book of 564 pages about the doings—or misdoings—of theatrical celebrities, and, like all books of its class, it abounds in contradictions and inconsistencies. For instance, the volume is dedicated to the memory of Augustin Daly, because of "his brilliant services to the cause of Shakespearean drama in America"; while on another page we read that Daly produced 'The Merchant of Venice' "with scenery of extraordinary magnificence, and dressed it with a splendour of costly apparel unprecedented in its stage history," in order to outdo Irving's "artistically matchless setting" of that play. Even Mr. Winter, however, is obliged to admit the failure of Daly's wasteful experiment, and to confess that "the luxury of environment was carried beyond the limit of necessity." In other words, the cause of Shakespeare was sacrificed to managerial rivalry.

Mr. Winter thinks that necessary and valuable traditions of actors should not be allowed to die, and that the readings and "business" which were approved by Betterton, Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Macready, Phelps, Booth, and Irving ought to be known and considered by younger actors. Regarding the relevancy of these traditions to the author's text and characters Mr. Winter is silent. When Mrs. Pritchard acted Lady Macbeth, we are told,

"she overwhelmed beholders by the horrible force of implacable cruelty, the grandeur of imperial manner, and the poignant pathos of ultimate withering desolation; yet it is alleged on credible authority that she had never read the play, her only knowledge of the subject having

been derived from 'the part' as delivered to her by the prompter, and from rehearsals and performances in which she participated."

But does Mr. Winter really think that the traditions of an actress who studied her part without knowing her play are of any permanent value to the stage? Again, Mr. Winter, quoting from Boaden, says, "Unquestionably all the truth, all the uniformity, all the splendor, and the retinue of the stage came in with Mr. Kemble." But if truth and uniformity began with Kemble, why study the traditions of Betterton or Garrick? Of the actor Wallack in 'Macbeth' there is a tradition, now happily obsolete, that his exit into the King's chamber at "Hear it not, Duncan," was prolonged to such an extent "that his left leg remained in view of the audience for a considerable time after the rest of his person had disappeared." Even so sound an actor as Edwin Booth took liberties with his audience that would astonish a *sociétaire* of the Théâtre Français.

Yet Edwin Booth, perhaps, as an artist, stands on a higher plane than some of his profession whom Mr. Winter eulogizes. It was to Booth's credit that he abjured Irving's rendering of Shylock at a time when the new reading was extraordinarily popular with the public. Booth states:—

"I think Macready was the first to lift the uncanny Jew out of the darkness of his native element of revengeful selfishness into the light of the venerable Hebrew, the Martyr, the Avenger. He has had several followers, and I once tried to view him in that light, but he does not cast a shadow sufficiently strong to contrast with the sunshine of the comedy. . . . 'Twas the money value of Leah's ring that he grieved over, not its association with her, else he would have shown some affection for her daughter."

Irving's reason for acting the character in the way he did is now for the first time made public. "Shylock," said Irving in Mr. Winter's presence, "was a bloody-minded monster, but you mustn't play him so, if you wish to succeed: you must get some sympathy with him." After Irving's candid confession that his Shylock was not Shakespeare's, it is strange that Mr. Winter should quote Irving's record of two thousand performances in the part as one of the instances that Shakespeare does not spell ruin. More surprising still, in face of the admission, is Mr. Winter's contention regarding the inferiority of actors of the European Continental stage to English-speaking actors. "In the Anglo-Saxon nature," says Mr. Winter, "there is a deep sincerity, a substantiality of power, which mingles in the operation of the Anglo-Saxon mind, however exerted." Unfortunately, many pages of Mr. Winter's volume contradict the assumption, at least as regards the English stage. Take, for instance, the allusion to Charles Kean's performances at the Princess's Theatre, 1850-59. We hear that he gained "his most opulent success by the presentment of Shakespeare's plays, of which he produced thirteen in a style of unprecedented magnificence"—a setting that

Charles Kean must have known was purchased by mutilating Shakespeare's plays almost beyond recognition. Nor can it be acknowledged that the artistic conscience is conspicuous in the Anglo-Saxon nature when Mr. Winter asserts that Irving and Booth believed, and several times declared in conversation with him, "that Cibber's version [of 'King Richard III.'] is more directly effective, than the original is, upon the average public taste." Against this judgment Mr. Winter himself protests, although he believes the opinion to be justified on the plea that Cibber's version held the stage, to the exclusion of the original, for over a century. This fact alone seems to indicate how little the Anglo-Saxon mind can appreciate what is due to a dramatist of Shakespeare's eminence. In fact, while Mr. Winter shows impartiality in his criticism of English and American actors, his judgment upon foreign artists is biased. Nowhere upon the Continental stage is seen so much lawlessness in the handling of Shakespeare as exists upon the English stage. In municipal and Court theatres abroad artists are not allowed to take liberties with their author.

There is abundance of praise in this volume for "the lovely Ada Rehan," and for "the foremost inspirational actress of her time," Ellen Terry; but the criticism on their acting, like that on the men, is vague and tantalizing. The truth is that Ellen Terry is "great" by reason of her personality, which has the same inexpressible charm to the audience in whatever part she appears. Unfortunately, there is nothing more detrimental to the art of the stage than the popular notion that the actress should be regarded as something apart from the play, and the character she impersonates in that play. Sometimes, but not often, the author recollects that there are such things as plays as well as actors, but then he becomes sententious rather than critical. Referring to Ada Rehan as Portia, he remarks:—

"It is especially memorable that this actress was the first and the only Portia of our time, or, as far as stage history shows, of any time, who, when appearing before the 'strict court of Venice,' evinced and consistently maintained the anxiety, not to say the solemnity, inseparable from the situations and feelings of a person who is to adjudicate upon a question of wealth or ruin and life or death."

But to Portia there is no consciousness of a life at stake or of financial ruin. She is the one person in the court who is in a position to look with amusement on the perplexed and tragic faces about her. With much more reason it may be asked, When will our Portias cease to be Portias in the trial scene, and try to impersonate "the young doctor of Rome," Balthazar? As the part is acted to-day, it would be absurd to believe that Bassanio, Gratiano, and their servants could not recognize the heiress of Belmont in her ballroom get-up! Moreover, Shakespeare wrote a scene especially to prepare the audience for some disguise and impersonation from

Shakespeare on the Stage. By William Winter. (Fisher Unwin.)

Portia; the boy-actress in Shakespeare's time was an adept in mimicry.

It is not presumed that this book is without interest or information for those who care for what is theatrical apart from what is dramatic. Its shortcomings do not lie with the author, who knows his subject well, and handles it skilfully, but are due to the principle which underlies most books of the kind. It is the notion that Shakespeare's plays were written to exploit some actor or actress, whereas they were written, as modern plays are now, to be intelligently interpreted by every member of the cast. The young performer who reads Mr. Winter's book will learn little about Shakespeare, and nothing at all about an actor's responsibilities towards his author and his art. On the contrary, he may think that in Shakespeare's plays only "star" parts count with critics and the public, and that to play the smaller ones, however efficiently, is to do something derogatory to his status as an actor. We hope, however, that public opinion on this matter is changing in this country, and that playgoers no longer wish to go to the theatre to see "stars" in Shakespeare, but to see Shakespeare without "stars."

Dramatic Gossip.

It is a pleasurable thing in these days to be able to recommend a whole evening's entertainment. Two pieces provided at the Playhouse ensure this. Miss K. G. Sowerby's 'Before Breakfast' gives us again the freshness of outlook which would not, we trusted, be confined to her 'Rutherford and Son,' and Mr. Macdonald Hastings's 'Love—and What Then?' fulfils for once the requirements of comedy. We hope to deal further with these plays in our next issue.

Bisson's brisk and galloping farce 'L'héroïque Le Cardunois' was performed for the second time at the Little Theatre on Thursday night. Its world-old and now fossilized theme is the exposure of the pseudo-heroics of Le Cardunois. The play would have been more pointed to an audience of fifty years ago, when the Byronic cult of pictorial dauntlessness was at its zenith. The ingenious doublings of the hero, the credulity of his victims, and the final disillusion, led to some boisterous extravaganza, which provided broad merriment. One must either laugh at the grotesqueries of these farces, or grimace at them. The acting of the piece offered no complexities, and was carried through with a vigorous athleticism that suited the temper of the play.

THE ABBEY THEATRE COMPANY, whose Dublin season came to an end last week, produced two new plays before leaving Dublin—'Patriots,' by Mr. Lennox Robinson, and 'Judgment,' by Mr. Joseph Campbell. The former is a vivid and striking work, remarkable not only as a realistic study of Irish political life, but also for its fine dramatic qualities. Mr. Campbell's 'Judgment,' less successful as a play, is nevertheless an interesting study of the more violent aspects of Donegal peasant life.

We are sorry to notice the death on Wednesday last from pneumonia of Miss Beryl Faber, the wife of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, and sister of the well-known actor Mr. C. Aubrey Smith. Since her appearance in 'The Masqueraders' in 1894 at the St. James's Theatre, she had become well known to London audiences as a capable actress with a distinct personality which emphasized good looks.

MR. GRANVILLE BARKER is producing Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of the 'Iphigenia in Tauris' in the open-air Greek Theatre at Bradfield College on the 11th, 14th, and 15th of June. Miss Lillah McCarthy will be Iphigenia, and the rest of the cast substantially that seen recently at the Kingsway Theatre. At the latter theatre, from May 7th onwards, a series of special matinées is to be given of Mr. Maurice Baring's 'The Double Game,' under the same management.

To commemorate the centenary of the birth of Robert Browning the Special Centenary Committee announce a dramatic matinée (under royal and distinguished patronage) to be given on next Friday, at the Court Theatre. The matinée will be devoted to Browning's works, and will include the presentation as monologues of several of the Dramatic Lyrics and the production of 'In a Balcony.'

THERE has of late been much talk of national and other theatres—not only the London Shakespeare Memorial scheme, but also a proposal for Wagner festival performances of 'Parsifal' have been in the air, to be abandoned temporarily. A comprehensive plan for a Festival Theatre of all the arts appears in a book called 'The Shakespeare Revival,' published through Messrs. G. Allen & Co. This idea, which is explained at length, has the sanction of the Governors of the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Mr. F. R. Benson contributes the Preface. The plan is neither more nor less than a combination of the Bayreuth idea with that of a Shakespeare memorial.

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